BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,789—New Series.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ...
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... ...
"Glentromie" ... ...
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ...
} Rs. 21 Rs. 20-12 per doz. bottles.
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	6th Dec.
B.L. COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	13th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	20th "
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th "
				1890
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Jan.
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th "
B.L. GANGES	4206	500	T. I. Alderton	24th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	7th Feb.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	21st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	7th Mar.
M.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	14th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	21st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

The steamers marked ML proceed to London *via* Marseilles.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	5th Dec.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	19th "
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	2nd Jan. 90.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	16th Jan.
MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	30th "
PEKIN	3329	500	P. Harris	13th Feb.
COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	27th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th November 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1890
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Feb. 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 7th December 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 2, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th [illegible]
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	[illegible]

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of [illegible]

RATES OF PASSAG[illegible]

TRIESTE OR BRINDISI ......R[illegible] 150

RETURN TICKETS available [illegible] MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 300	Rs. 150.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 23rd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4,000	603	10th Jan. 90

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	E. Perini	3,880	556	14th Dec. 89

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th Oct. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
M ARMENIA	3395	G. Read	7th Dec.
ML PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	24th "
M BRITANNIA	3069	Thos. Mitchell	9th Jan.
ML NUBIA	3551	F. Blight	21st "
M ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	8th Feb.
L HISPANIA	3380	G. Abrey	25th "
ML ASIA	3560	Wm. Russell	11th Mar.
L PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	29th "
ML BRITANNIA	3069	Thos. Mitchell	12th April.
L NUBIA	3551	F. Blight	26th "
L ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3380	G. Abrey	31st "

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 30th Nov. 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4,100	500	12th Dec.

This fast Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, Nov. 4, 1889.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 8th December, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 4th December, and the

S. S. "SATARA," 1,357 tons, at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, 7th December, calling at Kutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th December, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 14th December.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 14th December.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 12th December.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 10th December.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th December 1889. Agents.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO HULL DIRECT.

S. S. "APOLLO."—This steamer will leave Bombay for Hull direct, on or about 12th December, and passages can now be secured.

The accommodation is amidships and is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

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The Latest and most Artistic Designs.
From As. 4 to Rs. 10.

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Crystallized Apricots
" Pears, White
" Do. Pink
" Peaches
" Gold Chinois
Green do.
Cherries
Mixed Fruits
} Re. 1-12 per lb.

		Rs.	a.
Chocolate Creams	per lb.	2	8
Chocolate Creams......per small box	1-4 &	2	0
Do. do. ......" large "	2-4 &	3	8
Pralines Rose	per lb.	2	4
" Vanille	"	2	4
Chocolate Ginger	"	2	8
French Almond Rock	"	1	0
Nougat Montilimart	per box	0	10
Turkish Delight	"	0	12
Almond Dragees	per lb.	2	4
Legunes Assorted	"	2	4
Crystallized Mixed Jujubes	"	2	0
Crystallized Jujubes, in Bottles	each	0	12
Liqueur Dragees and Birds' Eggs	per lb.	2	0
Silvered Comfits and Almonds	"	4	8
Chocolate Almonds	per box	2	12
Chocolate Pastilles	per lb.	2	4
Apricotines	"	2	8
Nougatines	"	2	8
Choco[illegible]ines	"	2	12
Chocola[illegible]anille	per box	0	14

T[illegible]CHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS (THE PHŒNIX BRAND),

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Dindigul Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smoke procurable.

These CHEROOTS have been long known and much appreciated all over India: large quantities have also been exported to England and the Colonies. TREACHER & Co. have no hesitation in stating that there are *no better Cheroots in the Market,* and all lovers of a genuine "Trichy" should give them a trial.

			Cash Prices. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S NOBLES, Cheroot shape, without straw,	per box of	100	1	12
TREACHER'S DAWSONS, Cheroot shape, with straw.	"	100	1	12
TREACHER'S THOMSONS, Cheroot shape, with straw	"	100	1	14
TREACHER'S HAVANAHS, Cigar shape	"	100	2	0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	"	100	1	14
TREACHER'S DINDIGULS, Cheroot shape, with straw	"	100	2	4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel-shaped	"	100	2	2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, Cigar shape	"	100	3	0

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

These are prepared specially for TREACHER & COMPANY from the very finest selected Tobacco. In flavour and aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence "as being the very best cigars he had ever smoked in India."

	Cash Prices. Rs.	a.
JAVA GEMS, No. 1, per box of 100	3	8
" " No. 2, " "	3	4
" " No. 3, " "	3	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

IMPORTANT INDENTS NOW TO HAND.

RICH FLORAL PATTERNS DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.

2 yards by 2 yards.	2½ by 2 yards.	2 by 3 yards.
Rs. 11-8.	Rs. 13-8.	Rs. 14-8.

RICH DAMASK NAPKINS—Patterns to match Cloths, per dozen, Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 14-8.

HEMMED READY FOR USE.

BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450	Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500	" Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110,
450	" Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500	" Do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

WE have pleasure in calling particular attention to our new MEDICAL products, which in Europe and America have already obtained a lasting place in erapy, and are acknowledged by all authorities as of the utmost importance in Pharmacy.

"SULPHONAL-BAYER."

The New Hypnotic, free from all after effects, causing a quiet, refreshing sleep and not acting narcotically.

$C_7H_{16}S_2O_4$

"PHENACETIN-BAYER."

The new Antipyretic and Antineuralgic. A most valuable remedy against Fever, Headache Whooping Cough, Joint Rheumatism, Sunstroke, etc., etc.

$C_6H_4\begin{cases} NH.CH_3CO \\ OC_2H_5 \end{cases}$

Both products can be obtained in original packing in 1 oz. and ½ oz. bottles from Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ld.; Messrs. TREACHER and Co., Ld.; Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.; Messrs. THOMSON and TAYLOR, or of any wholesale druggist.

Pamphlets will shortly arrive and will be posted to all Physicians and Surgeons.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE.

MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
"STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE"

IS the best Pianoforte ever constructed for the Indian climate. It has all the good qualities of the world-famed "Grand Sympathetic Square," which the Makers, after years of research, trials, and alterations, have succeeded in transforming to the Most Perfect Piano specially made for extremes of climate like that of India.

Notwithstanding the transformation has been effected at considerable outlay, it has been decided not to increase the Price, which will be the same as that of the Grand Sympathetic Square, viz.

FOR CASH, RS. 780.

Twelve monthly-hire payments..	...Rs. 72 per month.
Twenty-four do. do.	...Rs. 38 per month.
Zinc-lined packing case	..Rs. 25 extra.

The weight of the Piano when packed complete is 11 *maunds* 30 *seers.*

ADDRESS:

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PIANOFORTES OF
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTTGART,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Consignments now to hand.
Ripe and in Splendid Condition.
About 15lbs. each.
At Re. 1-4 per lb.
And on Cut.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY'S
CHOICE TINNED PROVISIONS
from the
BEST HOUSES ONLY.
EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,
Fort and Byculla Bridge. } BOMBAY—POONA { Camp & Bhoodwar Peit.

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CHOICE PROVISIONS.
DELICIOUS
BREAKFAST BACON,
Per lb. As. 15.
RICH CHEESES,
Per lb. As. 14.
CHOICE CURED HAMS,
Per lb. Rs. 1-4.
BUTTERS,
French, per tin Re. 1-4. Danish, per tin Re. 1-6.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,
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Will be out in January 1890.

QUESTIONS SET AT THE EXAMINATIONS FOR THE OFFICES OF SUBORDINATES JUDGES, High Court, and District Court Pleaders, from 1869 to 1889, inclusive, with ANSWERS,

BY
G. S. MANKAR, Barrister-at-Law,
AND
JAMIETRAM NANABHAI, B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate, High Court.

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Mofussil " ...Rs. 5-8 per copy, including postage.
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Postage, Annas 8 extra.

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MR. RAMCHANDRA GOVIND,
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Bookseller, Publisher, &c.
Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

NEWLY BUILT HOTEL AT LANOWLEE.

VISITORS to KHANDALLA and LANOWLEE are respectfully requested to bear in mind that the LANOWLEE GYMKHANA HOTEL, which will be OPENED on 20th December, has been fitted and FURNISHED with COSTLY INLAID FURNITURE and all the necessary improvements to ensure the comfort of guests. The Bedrooms, both single and double, are large and airy, and the Manager has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First-class Hotel and the best on the hill. The Dining and Drawing Rooms are large and airy.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

The Bungalow, which has been recently built and named "La Belle Vue," is situated on an elevation, on Khandalla way, commanding an excellent view, and is laid out with a splendid Garden and Fernery.

On due notice being given to the Manager, he is prepared to arrange all necessaries for shooting or pic-nic parties, or riding or driving excursions.

The Hotel is open to European Ladies and Gentlemen only. For terms, &c., apply to

"THE MANAGER,"
Lanowlee Gymkhana Hotel.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GREETING CARDS

JUST UNPACKED.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

			Rs.
BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each)	..	800
Do. do.	10 " " do.		500
EDISON do.	65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)	...	400
GRAMME do.	20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.		500
GRAMME DYNAMO,	10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p.	...	180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.

INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.

INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.

Do. WIRE " 1 anna "

F. FISCHER & Co.

TIMBER SALES.

THE ANNUAL SALES will commence at Kirwatti, Yellapur, on the 3rd January 1890.

ALL SEASONED TIMBER.

Teak Logs, about	2,600 sq. to cubic feet	43,530
Blackwood Logs, about ...	100 sq. to "	1,525
Junglewood do. do. ..	1,550 sq. to "	34,700

About 36,800 cubic feet of timber sawn up in the Kanara Saw Mills.

And a lot of Teak Sleeper Timber.

For further particulars address

B. J. HASELDEN,
Divisional Forest Officer, C. D., Kanara.

CUTLER, PALMER'S VINTAGE REPORT FOR 1889.

THIS with Price List can be had from their several Agents, and Copy by permission is inserted on PAGE 5.

AGENCIES AT

RANGOON......Finlay, Fleming & Co.
HONGKONG { Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Siemssen & Co.
Lane, Crawford & Co.

SHANGHAI....Jardine, Matheson & Co.
COLOMBO ......Brodie & Co.
KURRACHEE...H. J. Rustomjee.
SIMLA ....Plomer & Co.

HIOGO (Yokohama)...H. E. Reynell & Co.
MANILA..................Smith, Bell & Co.
BANGALORE ....Bertie & Co.
QUETTA..................Commission Agency.

TELLICHERRY.A. B. Fernandez & Sons.
SYDNEY, N.S.W.Mason Bros., Ld.
ADELAIDE ......Harrold Bros.
BAHIA BLANCA...E. P. Goodhall.
ZANZIBAR ...J. D. Charlesworth & Co.

INDIAN BRANCHES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE.

SPECI[illegible]S

WHIS[illegible]ood Jar and Case. Largest Imports, Lowest Rates. "Napier Johnstone," Th[illegible] Cameron's "O. B.," Usher's "O. V. G." "Glentromie."

CHAMPAGNES—"Binet" and "Moet and Chandon." Only the Best Brands are worth drinking. Dry with good Bouquet.

INVALID'S PORTS—Bottled in Europe under European supervision, and every bottle bears analysis. For Invalids and Convalescents, &c., this Wine can be recommended.

CLARETS—Breakfast, Dinner, and After-Dinner. The Largest Stock in India.

LIQUEURS—Benedictine, direct from the Abbey of Fecamp.—"No other Liqueur approaches this."—(Alexander Dumas.)

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY,
WINE SHIPPERS TO THE EAST.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.

OLDEST UNEXCELLED FIRM

FOR EUROPEAN AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.
SUBSCRIPTIONS NOW REGISTERED FOR

LAST DAY. SEASON 1889-90. LAST DAY.

NEWSPAPERS.

Under this Table, Newspapers for Up-Country Subscribers will be posted to us from London VIA BRINDISI, and re-posted by us from Bombay, unless otherwise ordered.	Bombay. Twelve Months. Rs.	a.	Up-Country. Twelve Months. Rs.	a.
DAILY MORNING.				
Daily Chronicle	48	0	58	0
Daily News	45	0	56	0
Daily Telegraph	45	0	56	0
Daily Commercial Report	48	0	58	0
Financier	76	0	89	0
Lloyd's List	88	0	100	0
Machester Guardian	48	0	58	0
Morning Advertiser	75	0	86	0
Morning Post	45	0	56	0
Public Ledger	88	0	100	0
Sporting Life	45	0	56	0
Sportsman	48	0	58	0
Standard	45	0	56	0
Times (The)	105	0	123	0
DAILY EVENING.				
Echo	37	0	48	0
Evening News	37	0	48	0
Evening Standard	48	0	60	0
Pall Mall Gazette	45	0	56	0
Shipping and Mercantile Gazette	110	0	125	0
St. James's Gazette	45	0	56	0
WEEKLY.				
Academy	12	8	14	4
Agriculture	10	8	12	8
*Ally Sloper Half Holiday	11	0	13	8
Amateur Photographer	12	8	15	0
Architect	25	0	31	8
*Army and Navy Gazette	21	12	23	0
*Athenæum	12	8	14	8
Bazaar Exchange and Mart	12	8	15	0
Belfast Weekly News	11	0	13	0
Bicycling News	12	8	15	4
Bicycling Times	10	8	12	8
*Bird o'Freedom	11	0	13	0
Birmingham Weekly Post	11	0	13	0
Bristol Observer	11	0	13	0
British Architect	25	0	29	0
British Journal of Photography	15	0	16	12
British Medical Journal	25	0	27	8
*Broad Arrow	21	12	23	8
Builder	27	8	30	0
Building and Engineering Times	12	8	15	0
Building News	27	8	30	0
Catholic Times	10	8	12	8
Cassell's Saturday Journal	10	8	12	8
Chemical News	18	0	20	8
Chemist and Druggist	9	0	12	0
Chess Players' Chronicle	12	8	15	0
Christian World	10	8	12	8
Church Bells	10	8	12	8
Church Review	9	0	11	0
Church Times	12	8	15	0
Civil Service Gazette	12	8	15	0
Colonies and India	12	8	14	4
Court Journal	27	0	30	0
Country Gentleman	27	0	30	0
*Cricket	11	12	14	0
Cricket Record	12	0	13	8
Dramatic Review	9	0	11	0
Detroit Free Press	12	8	15	8
Economist (with Supplements)	33	4	36	12
Educational News (Edinburgh)	9	0	10	8
*Engineer (with extra Numbers)	31	0	35	0
*Engineering	31	0	35	0
England	10	8	12	0
*English Mechanic and World of Science	11	0	13	0
Englishman	10	0	12	0
Era	24	0	27	0
Family Churchman	10	0	12	0
Farmer	22	0	25	0
*Field (with Supplements)	29	0	33	0
Figaro	10	8	12	8
Freemasons' Chronicle	15	0	17	12
Freemason	12	8	15	0
*Fun (with Almanac)	9	0	11	0
*Funny Folks (with extra Numbers)	9	0	11	0
Garden	15	0	16	12
Gardening (illustrated)	10	8	12	8
*Glasgow Weekly Herald	9	0	11	0
Graphic (with all the extra Numbers)	25	0	27	0
Grocers' Journal	10	8	12	8
Hawk	25	0	30	0
Health	10	8	12	8
Hampshire Telegraph	10	8	13	8
Home News	21	12	23	0
Home and Colonial Mail	23	0	26	0
WEEKLY—*continued.*				
* Illustrated Police News	9	0	11	0
* Illustrated London News (extras Nos)	25	0	27	0
* Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News (with all the extra Numbers)	25	0	27	0
* Illustrated Tit Bits (with extra Numbers)	9	0	11	0
Invention	25	0	27	0
Inverness Courier	9	0	11	0
Jewish Chronicle	10	0	11	0
Journal of Horticulture	12	4	13	8
* Judy (including Almanac)	11	0	13	0
* Lady	17	0	19	0
* Ladies' Pictorial	27	0	30	0
* Lancet	27	0	30	0
Land and Water	13	0	15	8
Law Journal	30	0	34	0
Law Times (with Supplement)	50	0	55	0
Licensed Victuallers' Gazette	11	0	13	0
Life	21	12	23	8
Live Stock Journal	19	0	22	0
Liverpool Weekly Mercury	11	0	13	0
* Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper	9	0	11	0
* London Figaro	9	0	11	0
* Mail (thrice a week)	30	0	34	0
Man of the World	10	8	12	8
Manchester Weekly Times	9	0	11	0
Mechanical Works	10	8	13	8
Mitchell's Maritime Register	23	0	25	8
Modern Society	9	0	11	0
Money	18	0	20	8
Money Market Review	25	0	27	8
Moonshine	9	0	11	0
Musical World	17	12	19	4
Musical Standard	12	8	15	0
National Reformer	12	8	15	0
Nature	21	12	23	8
Naval and Military Record	11	0	13	0
* News of the World	9	0	11	0
Notes and Queries	15	0	16	12
Observer	15	0	16	12
*Overland Mail	21	0	23	0
* Pall Mall Budget	15	8	17	0
* Penny Illustrated Paper (extra Nos.)	9	0	11	0
People	11	0	13	0
Photo Eye	15	0	17	8
Photo Times	15	0	17	8
Photographic News	12	8	14	4
*Pictorial World (with extra Numbers)	27	0	30	0
Plymouth Weekly Mercury	11	0	13	0
* Public Opinion	11	0	13	0
* Punch (with Almanac)	13	0	15	0
* Queen and Ladies' News (extra Nos.)	33	0	38	0
Railway Press	21	0	24	0
Railway Times	20	0	23	0
Referee	9	0	11	0
* Reynolds' Weekly Newspaper	9	0	11	0
Review	22	0	25	0
School Board Chronicle	12	8	15	0
School Guardian	11	0	13	8
School Master	8	0	10	0
School Mistress	8	0	10	0
Shooting Times	11	0	13	0
* Scraps (with extra Numbers)	11	0	13	0
* St. James' Budget	21	4	23	0
* Saturday Review	21	4	23	0
Society Herald	17	0	21	0
Solicitors' Journal	35	0	38	0
Spectator (with Supplements)	21	8	23	8
*Sporting Times	11	0	13	0
Stage	11	8	12	8
Statist	21	12	23	8
Students' Journal and Hospital Gazette	10	8	12	8
Sunday Times	8	0	10	0
Tablet	21	12	23	8
*Times (Weekly Edition)	11	0	13	0
*Tit Bits	9	0	11	0
*Truth (with extra Numbers)	25	0	27	0
United Service Gazette	21	4	23	0
Universe	9	0	11	0
*Vanity Fair	22	8	24	4
Volunteer Service Gazette	16	0	18	0
Weekly Budget	9	0	11	0
*Weekly Despatch	9	0	11	0
*Weekly Freeman	11	0	13	0
*Weekly Irish Times	9	0	11	0
Weekly Scotsman	9	0	11	0
Welshman	12	0	14	8
*World	23	0	26	0
Whitehall Review	21	4	23	0
Yarmouth Independent	11	0	13	0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.—CONTINUED.

PERIODICALS.

Under this Table, the undermentioned Publications will be enclosed in our cases overland, and will be despatched by us as soon as possible after arrival.	Bombay. Twelve Months. Rs.	a.	Up-Country. Twelve Months. Rs.	a.
MONTHLY.				
*All the Year Round	6	0	7	0
*Amateur Work	3	12	4	12
Amateur Gardening	5	8	6	8
Agricultural Review (Glasgow)	9	0	11	0
Animal World	1	8	2	8
*Argosy (The)	4	0	5	0
Army List	11	0	12	8
*Army List, Bombay	12	0	13	8
Army and Navy Magazine	6	12	7	12
Art Age	9	0	11	0
Art and Letters	9	0	11	0
*Art Journals	13	8	15	0
Art Amateur	13	8	15	0
Artist	5	0	6	8
Aunt Judy's Magazine	4	0	5	0
Baily's Magazine of Sports and Pastimes	13	8	15	8
*Belgravia	8	8	9	8
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine	18	0	20	0
*Bookseller	4	0	5	8
Botanical Magazine (Curtis)	39	0	43	0
*Bow Bells (with Xmas Number)	5	8	7	0
*Bow Bells Novelettes	4	0	5	0
Boys of England	3	12	4	12
*Boys' Own Paper (with extra Numbers)	4	0	5	0
British Journal of Dental Science (Fortnightly)	6	0	8	0
British Workman	1	8	2	8
Building Work	5	0	6	8
Cabinet Maker	4	8	6	0
Camera	4	8	6	0
Cassell's Cities of the World	5	8	6	12
*Cassell's Encyclopædic Dictionary	9	0	11	0
*Cassell's Family Magazine	4	8	5	8
Cassell's Gleanings	5	8	6	8
Cassell's Illustrated History of India	5	8	6	8
*Cassell's Magazine of Art	9	0	11	8
Cassell's People of the World	5	8	6	8
Cassell's Science for All	5	8	6	8
Cassell's Shakespeare	5	8	6	8
Cassell's Universal History	5	8	6	8
Catholic Fireside	1	0	1	8
*Chambers's Journal	4	8	5	8
*Chatterbox	3	0	3	8
Chemical Review	9	0	11	8
Chess, Monthy	11	0	12	8
*Children's Dressmaker	2	0	3	0
Child's Instruction	4	0	5	0
Child's Pictorial	2	8	3	8
Christian	4	0	5	8
Christian Herald	6	0	7	8
Christian Treasury	4	4	5	8
Colborn's United Service Magazine	9	0	10	8
*Contemporary Review	18	0	20	0
*Cornhill Magazine	4	8	5	8
Cutter's Monthly	9	0	10	8
Decoration	7	8	9	0
*Delineater	6	0	8	0
Dental Record	5	0	6	8
Designer	9	0	11	0
Dick's English Library	5	8	6	8
Dietetic Reformer	1	8	2	8
Dublin Medical Journal	13	8	15	0
Dublin University Magazine	19	0	20	8
Dyer	5	0	6	0
Edinburgh Medical Journal	13	8	15	0
Eductional Times	3	8	4	8
Educational Guide	2	0	3	0
*English Illustrated Magazine	4	8	5	8
English Mechanic (monthly)	10	0	12	0
*Every Girl's Magazine (Atlanta)	4	0	5	0
*Every Month (with Xmas No.)	3	0	3	12
Family Doctor	5	0	6	0
*Family Herald	3	12	4	12
Family Herald Library of Fiction	4	0	6	0
Family Herald Supplement	4	0	6	0
*Family Reader	4	0	4	12
Financial Reformer	2	0	3	0
Fireman	4	0	5	0
Fireside	4	0	5	8
Florist and Pomologist	9	0	11	0
*Fortnightly Review	18	0	20	0
Friendly Greetings	4	8	5	8
Friendly Visitor	1	8	2	8
*Gentleman's Magazine (extra Nos.)	9	0	10	8
*Gentleman's Magazine of Fashions	9	0	10	8
Geological Magazine	11	0	12	8
*Girl's Own Paper (with extra Number)	4	0	5	0
*Good Words (with Xmas Number)	4	8	5	8
Graphic (monthly)	18	0	21	0
Hardwick's Science and Gossip	5	0	6	0
Homeopathic Review	10	0	12	0
Horological Journal	4	0	5	0
Household Words	4	8	5	8
Illustrated Carpenter and Builder	4	8	5	8
Illustrated London Novelette	4	8	6	0
Illustrated London News (Monthly)	18	0	21	0
Illustrated Family Novelist	4	8	6	0
Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine	19	0	20	8
*Indian Appeals	13	8	14	0
Indian Law Reports	22	8	25	0
India's Women	2	4	3	0
Infant's Magazine	1	8	2	0
Insurance Agents	3	0	3	12
Insurance Gazette (monthly)	4	0	5	0
Investor's Manual	12	0	15	0
Jeweller and Metal Worker (fortnightly)	5	0	6	0
*Journal des Modes	11	0	12	8
Journal of Education	5	0	6	8
Journal of Jurisprudence	13	8	15	0
*Knowledge	5	0	6	0
La Mode Artistique (fortnightly)	27	0	30	0
La Saison	18	0	20	0
*Ladies' Gazette of Fashion	6	0	7	0
*Ladies' Monthly Review	3	0	3	8
Ladies' Tailor	9	0	11	0
Ladies' Treasury	4	0	5	0
*Lamp	4	0	4	8
Law Journal Reports	48	0	52	0
Law Reports of the Council	55	0	65	0
Law Students' Review	5	0	6	8
Le Follet	11	0	12	8
*Leisure Hour	3	12	4	12
Les Modes de la Saison	18	0	20	0
Little Dressmaker	5	4	6	4
*Little Folks	4	0	4	12
*Little Wide Awake	2	12	3	12
*London Journal (with extra Numbers)	5	8	7	0
London Journal Supplement	1	8	2	8
London Medical Record	12	0	13	8
*London and Paris Magazine of Fashions	9	0	11	0
MONTHLY—*continued.*				
*London Reader	4	8	5	8
*London Society (with Holiday and Christmas Numbers)	9	0	11	0
*Longman's Magazine (with Xmas Number)	5	0	6	8
*Macmillan's Magazine	9	0	10	8
Madame Boyard's Bouquet (half-yearly)	2	8	3	4
Madame Schild's Journal	5	0	7	0
Magazine of Music	4	4	5	4
Magazine of Pharmacy	5	0	6	0
*Marine Engineer	4	8	6	0
Maritime Law Reports	8	0	10	0
Mechanical Progress	3	8	4	8
*Metropolitan (half-yearly)	2	8	3	0
*Metropolitan (monthly)	1	12	2	4
Miller	5	0	7	0
Milton's Paradise Lost	6	0	7	8
Missionary Herald	1	8	2	8
*Mode (La) Illustre	18	0	20	8
Modes Francaises	18	0	21	8
Month	18	0	20	0
Murray's Magazine	9	0	11	0
Musical Times	3	0	4	0
*Myra's Journal	4	8	5	8
National Review	19	0	20	0
National Schoolmaster (Manchester)	1	4	1	12
Nautical Magazine	9	0	10	0
New Monthly (Colburn's Magazine)	19	0	20	8
*Nineteeth Century	18	0	20	0
Oil and Colorman's Journal	12	0	14	0
Philosophical Magazine	18	0	20	0
Phonetic Journal	5	0	6	0
*Portfolio	20	8	22	0
Practical Confectioner	4	0	5	4
*Practical Family Dressmaker	3	0	4	0
*Practitioner	11	0	12	8
Printer's Register	4	0	5	0
Printer's Advertiser	4	0	5	0
Proceedings of R.Geographical Society	12	0	13	8
Punch (Monthly)	11	0	12	8
*Quiver (with extra Numbers)	4	0	5	0
Railway Engineer	18	0	20	0
Reporter's Journal	2	8	3	8
Sanitary Record (with Diary)	11	0	12	8
School Newspaper	1	8	2	4
Scribner's Magazine	9	0	11	0
*Season	9	0	11	0
Shipping World	4	0	6	0
Sword and Trowel	2	4	3	0
St. James's Magazine	7	0	9	0
*Sunday at Home	3	12	4	12
Sunday Magazine	3	8	4	8
*Sylvia's Home Journal	4	8	5	8
Taylor's Review	11	4	13	4
*Temple Bar	9	0	10	0
*Textile Manufacturer (with Diary)	9	0	11	0
Textile Recorder	5	0	6	4
Times (with Xmas Number)	7	12	9	8
Tinsley's Magazine	7	12	9	8
Townsend's Costumes	9	0	11	0
Veterinarian	12	0	13	8
Veterinary Journal	11	0	12	8
Watchmaker and Jeweller	5	0	6	8
Welcome	5	0	6	4
*Weldon's Illustrated Dressmaker	3	0	4	0
*Weldon's Journal of [illegible]	3	0	4	0
*Weldon's Ladies' Journal	3	0	4	0
West End Gazette of Fashion	9	0	11	0
Westminster Review	18	0	20	0
Women's World	9	0	10	8
World of Fashion	6	12	7	12
Young England	3	0	4	4
*Young Ladies' Journal (Xmas Number)	6	8	8	0
Young Men of Great Britain	5	0	6	0
Youth	8	0	10	0
Zoologist	8	8	10	0
Army List (Bengal)	12	0	13	8
Army List (Madras)	20	0	22	0
Army List (War Office, Quarterly)	36	12	39	12
Asiatic Quarterly Review	15	0	16	8
British & Foreign Evangelical Review	8	8	9	8
British Quarterly Review	14	4	15	4
Calcutta Review	15	8	17	0
Church Quarterly Review	16	8	18	8
Dublin Review	15	8	17	0
Edinburgh Review	15	8	17	0
Hart's Quarterly Army List and Militia List	25	0	26	0
Ibis (the)	15	8	17	0
Journal of Mental Sciences	8	8	10	0
Law Magazine and Review	12	0	13	0
London Quarterly Review	9	8	10	0
Mind	7	4	8	4
Navy List	7	4	8	4
Quarterly Review	15	8	17	0
FOREIGN PERIODICALS.				
American Agriculturist	8	0	9	0
American Journal of Obstetrics	18	0	20	0
Annales des Ponts et Chausses	24	0	26	0
Annales des la Construction	24	0	26	0
Annals of Surgery	18	0	20	0
Archives of Pediatics	10	8	12	0
Atlantic Monthly	8	0	9	8
*Century Magazine	15	0	17	8
Dental Cosmos	9	0	10	8
Forest, Stream, Rod and Gun	23	0	25	0
Frank Leslie	18	0	20	8
Harper's Monthly Magazine	12	0	14	0
* „ „ English Edition	9	0	11	0
„ Weekly	25	0	27	0
Harper's Bazaar	23	0	25	0
Journal des Demoiselles (monthly)	12	0	13	8
Journal of Cutaneous Diseases	9	0	10	0
Journal de Debats (daily)	48	0	58	0
* La Journal Amusant	17	0	19	0
* La Vie Parisienne	31	0	34	0
La Samaine Francaise	17	0	19	0
Les Modes Parisiennes	9	0	11	8
New York Illustrated Times	24	0	26	0
New York Herald	20	0	22	0
New York Medical Journal	20	0	22	0
New York Medical Record	20	0	22	0
New York Nation	20	0	22	0
* New York National Police Gazette	19	0	22	0
North American Review	18	0	20	0
Revue des Deux Mondes	40	0	44	0
* Scientific American	13	0	15	0
* Scientific American Supplement	15	0	17	0
* Scientific American Architect and Builder	13	8	15	0
* Therapeutical Gazette	9	0	10	8
Turf, Field and Farm	22	0	24	0

POST FREE.

Our Revised and Enlarged Price List of European and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals on application.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE AND Co.,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
26, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

FOR SUPPLYING
FEMALE MEDICAL AID AND INSTRUCTION TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA.
(BOMBAY BRANCH.)
NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Members and Friends of the above Association will be held at the Town Hall on

WEDNESDAY, 11th December 1889,
AT 5 P.M.,

to receive the Report of the Executive Committee for the year ending 30th November 1889.

H. E. THE RIGHT HON'BLE LORD REAY, LL.D., G.C.I.E., has kindly consented to preside on the above occasion.

By order of the Committee,
H. M. PHIPSON,
Honorary Secretary.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

From SATURDAY, the 14th of December 1889,
up to TUESDAY, the 31st of December 1889,
both days inclusive,
FIRST AND SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS
will be issued.
AT A FARE AND A HALF
Between any two Stations of the I. M. Railway, which will be available for
The Return Journey up to and including WEDNESDAY, the 14th January 1890.

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Jhansi, the 30th November, 1889.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th November 1889.

"No. 4676-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 31st October 1889.

HORSES.
REMOUNTS.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the advertisement of the 1st April 1889, it is hereby notified that the number of young country-bred horses likely to prove suitable for Army purposes, which it is anticipated will be purchased by the Government of India during the year 1890-91, is about 1,030. But this estimate is subject to alteration hereafter :—

BENGAL.

Hapur Rearing Depot.

Young horses, one year old and upwards	380	
Do. six months old and upwards	200	
		580

Kurnal Rearing Depot.

Young horses, one year old and upwards	150	
Do. six months old and upwards	200	
		350

BOMBAY.

Ahmednagar Rearing Depot.

Young horses, one year old and upwards		100
Total		1,030

2. The average price for young horses of this class will be fixed according to their merits, but every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be gvien, provided that the average fixed by Government is not exceeded.

3. The purcahses will be made at the various horse fairs, horse shows and districts in India, by Remount Agents, under the orders of the Director, Army Remount Department.

(Sd.) S. D. GORDON,
for Secretary to the Government of India."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable The Governor in Council,
B. H. POTTINGER, Major-General,
Secretary to Government.

NOTICES.

WARWICK, ENGLAND.—A Lady residing in this place, who has had much experience in the management of children (having worked over ten years in children's hospitals), desires to receive as boarders children of any age whose parents live in India. There are good boys' and girls' school in the town, and a good Kindergarten school. The place is healthy, and there are excellent doctors. For references apply to

E. H. MOSCARDI, Esqr., C.S., Dhulia.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

ધી બાંબે બરમાં ટરેડીંગ કારપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the offices of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 12th December 1889, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes :—

I. To receive and consider the report of the Directors and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
II. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
P. p. WALLACE & Co.,
W. R. MACDONELL,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association, the Books of the above Corporation are open for the inspection of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation, on and after TO-DAY.

P. p. WALLACE & Co.,
W. R. MACDONELL,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, November 27, 1889.

SALE OF THE BOMBAY SAW MILLL MACHINERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive up to and including the 15th day of January next, Tenders for the purchase in one lot of the ENGINE MACHINERY and TOOLS, belonging to the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited (now in liquidation), and now lying on the Company's premises at Tank Bunder, Bombay, and also for the purchase (in another lot) of one overhead 5-ton travelling crane, 50 feet span, to run out 150 feet, with power and hand gear, containing transfers travelling trolly and elevating chains complete, also lying on the said premises. No tenders will be received after the above date.

2. The party or parties whose tenders may be accepted shall pay to the undersigned 25 per cent. of the purchase-money immediately on the acceptance of his or their tenders being notified to him or them, and shall pay the balance within one week from the date of payment of the advance, and shall remove the machinery from the aforesaid premises within four weeks from the date of acceptance of his or their tenders.

3. Particulars regarding the articles to be sold can be had on application to the undersigned at his office, at 3, Tamarind Lane, Bombay, care of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., or to his Solicitors, Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, at their office, in the Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

J. I. MURRAY,
Trustee for the Debenture-holders of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited.
Bombay, 13th November 1889.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD ANNUAL SERIES of PUBLIC LECTURES will be DELIVERED as follows, under the auspices of the Wilson College Literary Society, at the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty. Lectures to commence at 5-45 P.M., punctually, on each day :—

WEDNESDAY, 4th Dec.—Surg.-Major K. R. KIRTIKAR.—"Premature Decay from Mental and Physical Overwork."
SATURDAY, 7th Dec.—Rev. J. F. GARDNER, M.A., B.D.—"Demosthenes."
TUESDAY, 10th Dec.—Dr. J. H. STEEL.—"Life and Labours of Darwin."
MONDAY, 16th Dec.—Mr. N. G. CHANDAVARKAR, B.A., LL.B.—"The Aims of Life."
WEDNESDAY, 18th Dec.—Dr. K. N. BAHADURJI, M.D. (London).—"Circulation in Health and Disease."
SATURDAY, 21st Dec.—Dr. W. M. ALEXANDER, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., C.M., B.D.—"Volcanoes and Earthquakes."

In order to meet the necessary expenses, a fee of 8 annas for an admission card to the front part of the Hall, and a fee of 4 annas for an admission card to the rest of the Hall, will be charged. The cards will be serviceable for the whole series. Cards can be had from RADHABAI & Co., Kalbadevi Road, from the three Arts Colleges, and from Grant Medical College.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING
THE RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THECONSTRUTION OF A METRE-GAUGE RAILWAY FOR HIS HIGHNESS the GAEKWAR OF BARODA, G. C. S. I., FROM MEHSANA TO PATAN.

TENDERS on a Schedule of rates are invited and will be received up to 2nd January 1890 for the execution of works connected with the construction of a Railway, about 25 miles long, on the metre-gauge, from Mehsana in the Baroda territory on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, about 43 miles north of Ahmedabad, to Patan.

The Tenders will be received for 2 Sections—Section 1 from Mehsana Railway Station to the tenth mile, and section 2 from the tenth mile to the terminus at Patan, about 15 miles. Forms of tender and approximate quantities of work to be done, can be had on payment of Rupees 2, on application to the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Rajputana, Malwa Railway, at Ajmere.

A sum of Rupees 1,000 in notes or in Government paper endorsed in favor of the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and and Central India Railway, as earnest money, must accompany each tender which should be superscribed "Tender for execution of works on Mehsana-Patan Railway."

Tenders should be sent under sealed covers to the Engineer-in-Chief, Ajmere.

Payments for work-done will be made monthly, and as security for due performance of the contract deductions of 10 per cent. will be made from each bill, till work is complete.

W. S. S. BISSETT,
Agent.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1889.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHRI PADMAVATI VAHUJI MAHARAJ (Widow of SHRI DWARKANATHJI MAGANLALJI MAHARAJ) late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased :—

SHA RUNCHODDAS KHUSHAL, SHA MULJEE HANSRAJ and SHA TULSIDAS JIWAN, three of the Executors named in the Will..........Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 29th day of November, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-nine and in the Fifty-third year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 29th day of November 1889.

Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

HORMUSJI SORABJI AND CO.

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City Gate, Boorhanpore.
The Well, Cawnpore.
Kaiser Pasund, Lucknow.
Palm Tree.
Dhurrumtollah Mosque.
The Mosque of Aurungzebe, Benares.
Lucknow Mosque of Emambara.
Barrackpore.
Lucknow, The Residency.
Gwalior, The Fortress.
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Street in Hyderabad.
Golden Temple, Umritsur.
Maharajah's Palace, Srinagar.
Rajah B. Singh's Palace, Cobaraham.
Calcutta Eden Gardens.
Cave of Elephanta, Bombay.
The Ramnath Temple, [illegible] Ghat.
Byculla Club, Bom[illegible]
Bombay Harbou[illegible]
Darjeeli[illegible]
Pagoda, [illegible]
The Tower of [illegible], Delhi.
The Horse Gate S[illegible] Pagodas.
Tomb at Lucknow.
Madras Pier.
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THE RINK is also OPEN every morning except SATURDAY, for PRACTICE for LADI only from 10 to 12.

To this Session admission is free.

The Session from 7 to 9 for GENTLEMEN, has [illegible] discontinued.

SATURDAY MORNING, from 10 to 12-30,
AND
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 2 to 4.
CHILDREN'S MATINEE.
Children under 12, Free. Adults, 5 Annas.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 7 AT 3.
There will be an Half-mile Race for Children under 12. year Prize a Pair of Steel Skates.
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HALL'S PORTABLE STONE and ORE CRUSHER, 12" × 6" mouth	600
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For full particulars apply to C. R. WILLIAMS & Co., Jubbulpore, C. P.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for supply of 800 tons of CARDIFF or PAUL DUFFRYN COALS, delivered into waggons at Bhavnagar Bandar, will be received by the undersigned up to 12th December. Delivery to commence in January 1890 and be completed by March 1890 at rate of about 270 tons per month.

W. H. WHITE, C. E.,
Manager and Ex. Engineer,
Morvi Railway.
Manager & Ex. Engineer's Office, Morvi, 2nd Dec. 1889.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,

37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

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NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of MAJOR GENERAL NASSAU LEES, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of WILLIAM NASSAU LEES, a Major General in Her Majesty's Indian Army, deceased, who died at 61 Grosvenor Street, London, W., on or about the 9th day of March 1889, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits were granted on the 10th day of October 1889 by the High Court at Bombay to HAROLD ROBERTSON KING, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the offices of Messrs. King, King & Co. in The Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 31st day of December 1889, at the expiration of which time the administrator will hand over the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 29th day of November 1889.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
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GRAND SUCCESS !!

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A SPECIFIC for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Local Debility, Functional Disorders, Dyspepsia, Loss of Memory, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits, Dislike for Foods, Languidness, Incapacity for exertion, study or business, the Mind irritable or desponding, Restless Sleep, Nervous Fears, Palpitation of the Heart upon the least excitement, Dimness of Sight, Trembling Pain in the Back and Joints, want of Vital [illegible]ergy, Exhaustion and Decay of the Frame, Female [illegible]ses, and all other similar affections arising from [illegible] EXCESS, YOUTHFUL ERRORS, &c.,

[illegible] AND BRAIN WORKERS.
[illegible]TION IS INVALUABLE.
[illegible]r bottle 3s. 6d.

To be had at all [illegible]ealers in Medicines and from Agents.

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CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

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THE S. S. GODAVERI will leave the Apollo Bunder on SATURDAY next, the 7th inst., at 8-30 p.m. for a Moonlight Cruise round the Harbour.

Band and Refreshments on Board.

Tickets.—One Rupee, from
THOS. COOK & SON,
Rampart Row and Esplanade Hotel.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the EXECUTION of WORKS on the GROUND FLOOR of the MALE WARD, St. George's Hospital, Bombay.

Plans and specifications can be seen and blank forms of tender and other particulars obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders duly sealed and endorsed should be delivered in the office of the undersigned up to 1 p.m., on the 13th instant.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 3rd December 1889.

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BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	947½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shanghai .	60,000	$125	All	..	465
National Bank	37,330	250	125	5 do.	185

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1300
Albert Edward Mills		0	50	R	370
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	2	85
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld...	11,000	800	500	...	230
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co..	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co..	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	530
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	405
Bombay National Mfg Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000		600
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	710
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 50	1,180
City of Bombay Mf'g. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,020
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	675
Connaught Mills Ld..	840	0	500	Rs. 1	675
Coorla S. & W. Ld. ...	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	505
David Mills Co., Ld. ..	1,600	5	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	510
Diana Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,0	Rs. 50	950
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 2	655
Framjee Petit S. and Mf'g. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	635ex d
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	130
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited ..		1,000	1,000		...
Guzerat S. & W. Co..	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	795
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500	..	650
Hingunghat Mill Co.,	700	575	500	Rs. 37	725nom
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	715
Indian Mfg Co., Ld...	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	900xd
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,380	500	500	Rs. 2	500
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	305
James Greaves Mill	1,320	500	500	Rs. 2	675
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original..	600	500			100
Increased ...	1,483	25	2	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld....	–	900	1,000		775
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,0	Rs. 40	900
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	600
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	585
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	500	1,000	Rs. 50	865
Leopold S. Bleaching	8,500	0	100	Rs. 5	165
Madras United S.	500½		1,000	Rs. 100	2,000
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	10
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	6,000	250	250	Rs. 5	117½
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,62
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,120
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	690
National S. & W. Co	600	1,000	1,000	...	250
Oriental S & W. Co.,	5,720		625	Rs. 12½	375
People of India S. ..	1,000	50	250	Rs.	60
Presidency Mills Co.,	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,115
Prince of Wales S. ..	2,189		125	...	10
Queen S. & W. Co.	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	812½
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld ...	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,125
Sassoon S.& W.Co.,Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,59
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	500	500	...	500
Sholapore S.& W.Co .		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,30
Soonderdas S. & W	650	1,000	1,008	Rs. 35	415
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	290
Swadeshi Mills Co, Ld.	4,000	500	500		315
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	750
Sun Mills Ld	1,300	250	250	..	260
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld..	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	405
Veeramgaum S.& Mfg	800	500	500		••
Venishunker Luxmishunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.		500	..	Rs. 20	500
Western India S. ..	1	1,000		Rs. 25	52
Britania..................	1,060	1,000	1,0 0	Nil	650

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Gt 5 per ct	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guarant'd 5 per cent......	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,125
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	500	Rs. 20	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	710
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	267½
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 55	365xd.
East India Press Co...	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,225
English Press & Mfg.	400	250	..	Rs. 30	190
Fort Press Co..........	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,460
French Press Co.	800	500	500	Rs. 20	550
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.............	240	450	All	Rs. 45	370xd
Manmar Manfg. Co....	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25	207½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 6	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	427½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 45	520
New Indian Press......	4,000	125	125	Rs. 11	90xd
New P. of W. Press ..	600	500	All	Rs. 40	310
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)........	560	500	509	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co...........	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	470
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co...........	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1 150
Sassoon Press Co......	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press...........	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	595xd
Khamgaum Manfg. Co	400		250		250n l

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 p.ct	215 165
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	142
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld......		00	0	6 p.c.	600
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	630
Bombay Ice Co., Ld...	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	88
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,500
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	875
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	200
Cooper, Madon Ld ...	3,000	100	100	Rs.	5
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	170
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.........	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		5½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld...	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	365
Marcks & Co., Ld......	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co........	300	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Napier Foundry	500	100	100	...	60nl
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	365
Royal Flour Mills......	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld......	4,000	100	100	Rs.	101
Soundy & Co., Ld......	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	101
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	80
Telephone Co., Ld......	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	12
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,270
Thacker & Co., Ld.....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	900	1	125	Nil.	35
M Mody & Co ...					38
Bhownugger City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	850
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales........	250	8,000	1.000	Rs. 100	1,700

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 3rd December, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·958
Temperature of the Air	74·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·1
Dew Point	65·3
Relative humidity of Air	·742
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)....	81·0
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	68·0
General Directions of Wind.*..........E, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	183

* From midnight to midnight.

M. BLOWITZ tells *Truth* that Lord Salisbury is reported to have said, on his last visit to France—

> We have no need to sign an agreement with Italy. The agreement results, without any stipulation, from our common interests in the Mediterranean. We could not allow the existing state of things to be further changed, or the mutual position of the Mediterranean Powers to be altered. France is quite aware of this, and because she knows it, will never behave in a way to draw us into common action with Italy.

No one has ever asserted that Lord Salisbury ever did "sign an agreement with Italy." The allegation is that when M. Crispi declined to join the Triple Alliance, on the ground that neither Austria nor Germany could defend the coasts of Italy against the French navy, Prince Bismarck requested Sir Edward Malet to beg Lord Salisbury to give such assurances to Italy as would show her that England would secure her against this danger. This Lord Salisbury did, much in the words that he is reported by M. Blowitz to have used in Paris, and on receipt of this communication Italy felt that she could join the Triple Alliance without risk of danger. Upon questions being asked in the House of Commons, Lord Salisbury instructed Sir James Fergusson to deny absolutely that any such assurances had been given.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
All Saints' sale of work, St. Peter's Girls' School, Mazagon, 4 to 7 p.m.
Zenana Mission sale of work, the Lodge, Girgaum.
Natural History Society Meeting, 5-15 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Parsee Amateur Dramatic Club, 9 p.m.
Moonlight Band Concert, 9 p.m.
Switchback Railway.
Columbia Skating Rink, 5 to 7-30 p.m. and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 3rd:—Calder (s), from Persian Gulf. Yesterday:—Ponani (s), from Mangalore; Amego (s), Mauritius; and Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvi, &c.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Clan Murray (s), for Dunkirk; Karagola (s), K. Coast and Karachi; Strathmore (s), Karachi; and Arabia (s), Marmugoa, &c.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of November 1889 was 2,658, daily average 88. Total of new admissions 1,250.

REPORTED THEFT.—A woman, named Janee, residing at Mahim, reports that her son Babajee Rama, stole a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 70, and after pledging the article with a Marwarree, absconded.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—The usual monthly meeting of the members will take place this afternoon at the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, at 5-15 p.m., when Dr. Kirtikar will read a paper, entitled "An Indian Naturalist's trip to Australia."

OBSTRUCTING PUBLIC THOROUGHFARES.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, there were thirty-six cases of persons charged with obstructing the public thoroughfares and driving without licences. Mr. Richardson fined them sums varying from 1 to 5 rupees.

LOST.—Bundajee, a clerk, reports having dropped a currency note for Rs. 1,000 on Monday last, somewhere between the Bombay Bank and the Paper Currency Office, Fort. The number of the note is not known.—Dhowlutrao Kaleeram reports that he dropped a silver Geneva watch, and a currency note for Rs. 10 on Tuesday from his pocket, somewhere between the Fort and Cammateepoora.

SHOP BROKEN INTO.—Damadhar Rattonjee and Co., Tea Merchants, Kalbadevie Road, have reported to the police that the front door of their shop was opened sometime during Monday night with a duplicate key, and currency notes and cash to the extent of Rs. 170 taken from an iron safe, which was also opened with a duplicate key. Also a wooden glass case containing gold and silver jewels was opened, and property to the value of Rs. 430 abstracted. The total value of property stolen is Rs 600.

MOONLIGHT BAND CONCERT.—By permission of Lieut.-Col. the Honble. L. H. Bayley, and the Officers, the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme this evening at 9 o'clock at the Esplanade Bandstand:—

March............	The Queen's Jubilee......	Watson.
Polka	Husaren	Hertel.
Overture	I Martiri....................	Donizetti.
Valse	Sur les Flots Bleus	Fahrbach.
Selection	La Dame Blanche.........	Boieldien.
Quadrille	The Royal Boudoir	Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE "SEVEN CLERKS" AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.—We are requested to remind our readers of the dramatic performance which takes place at the Novelty Theatre to-night, under Lady Reay's patronage. Those who have not been able to secure seats beforehand can do so by paying at the ticket office, which will be open after 7 p.m. The performance will commence at 9 precisely, at which hour her Excellency is expected to arrive at the Theatre. Several changes have taken place in the caste of the drama, and those who have seen the first performance will not fail to notice a marked change for the better in the rendering of the different *roles* by the respective performers.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Bernard McCafferty and Thomas Darkins, two firemen of s. s. Lancashire, were yesterday placed before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, charged with absenting themselves from their vessel on Monday and Tuesday last. James Jack, chief engineer of their ship, gave evidence to the effect that they not only refused to work, but he was unwilling to receive them again on board while the ship remained in port, as they were the means of taking other men from their work. They were sentenced to undergo seven days' rigorous imprisonment, but as it was urged that the Lancashire would sail on Friday, they were ordered to be conveyed from prison that day, and placed on board their ship.

PARACHUTE DESCENT AT BYCULLA.—Mr. Percival Spencer has arranged, as will be seen from an advertisement, to give a parachute descent at Byculla opposite the Victoria Gardens, on Saturday afternoon at five o'clock. It is rather unfortunate that so interesting an event should have been fixed on the same day as the opening of the Gymkhana races, but that cannot be helped, as Mr. Spencer's stay in Bombay is limited, owing to the long tour he intends taking through India this cold season. Nothwithstanding the counter-attractions, Mr. Spencer's performance will, no doubt, draw a large crowd, as it did on the two occasions in February last when he made his leaps into space over Government House, Parel.

BREACH OF THE FACTORY ACT.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, the Agents and Secretary of the Western India Mill, Messrs. Thackersey Mooljee and Co., appeared before Mr. P. Ryan to answer a charge preferred against them by Mr. H. W. J. Bagnell, Inspector of Factories, with committing a breach of section 15 and Rule 12 of the Factory Act XV. of 1881, by working sixteen boys in the said mill without any fixed interval of rest. Mr. Rustom Cama, of Messrs. Thakoredas Dhurumsey and Cama, who appeared on behalf of the accused, expressed his regret, and pleaded that his clients had not seen the rules framed under the Act, and as soon as he (Mr. Cama) saw the rules he pointed out the mistake to them. The defendants, on admitting the truth of the complaint, and pleading ignorance of the rules, were convicted and fined Rs. 100.

THE MURDER OF ZARA.—The case in which Police Sepoy 418 B, was charged with neglecting to arrest Aga Kutchik, the murderer of the woman Zarah, was resumed yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Richardson. Jainabee, servant of the deceased, gave evidence that she was present at the time of the murder, and that immediately after the deed had been done, she went to call the accused. He came to the house, but while on his way met Aga Kutchik, and when he was pointed out as the murderer, refused to arrest him. She also said that a number of Moguls were close by, who witnessed the commital of the crime, but rendered no assistance. Mr. D'Souza, in his speech for the defence, dwelt especially upon the utter improbability of these things having occurred, and appealed to the Magistrate to consider what motive could possibly be assigned to such a culpable negligent act, and he urged that the accused should have the benefit of all the doubtful circumstances connected with the case. In the opinion of Mr. Richardson, however the evidence was too strong, he sentenced the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A TRUMPED-UP CHARGE.—This was a case before Mr. Cooper in which Vishram Ragojee accused two men, Dahku and Baba Bisajee, of his own caste, with assault. It appeared from the statement made by Vishram, that the accused had drawn from him an oath that he would attend a certain meeting, and had threatened him with violence, should he fail to do so. Upon his appearing at the place of meeting he found a large number of people amongst whom were the accused, who both came up and struck him. Babu Bisajee, in defence, stated that the complainant had been excommunicated from his caste. He proceeded to show that he had only very recently arrived in Bombay, and that friendly relations had always existed between himself and the complainant. He was one of the leading twelve men of the caste, and when Vishram was excommunicated, had in the course of his duty to take a prominent part in his separation from the caste. He proceeded to bring forward evidence which went to show that the whole case was one brought up entirely from motives of personal spite, on the part of the complainant. Mr. Cooper dismissed the parties.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held at Bandora this evening at half-past eight in Bandora House. All are cordially invited to attend.

GYMKHANA CLOSED RACES.

THE following are the entries for the Gymkhana Closed Races, which commence on Saturday:—

FIRST DAY.

1ST RACE.—"Buggy Stakes."

Mr Stiven's b a h Burmah.
Mr Harrington's b w gel Sailor Boy.
Mr H W B's b l k w m Sultana.
Mr Parmenide's g a h Sultan.

2ND RACE.—"Hack Stakes."

Mr Stiven's b a h Burmah.
Mr Schofield's g a h Elmswood, late Grey Falconer.
Mr Graham's ch a h Arbid.
Mr. Symon's ch a h Golden Eye.
Mr Grant's b a h Lansdowne.
Mr Todd's b a gel Cabman.
Mr Keown's b a h The Baby.
Mr Bankier's b a g The General.

3RD RACE.—"Club Stakes."

Mr Wilkin's ch c b p The Dean.
Mr Cobbold's, g cb p Acrobat.
Mr Steel's b a p Mehlat.
Mr Measor's ch a p Alaska.
Mr Prevost's b a p Axtab.
Mr Falkner's ch a p Old Boots.
Mr Warden's, g a p Good Idea.
Mr Gordon's, m cb m Granite.
Mr Burder's, b a p Moochal.
Mr Baxter's g a p The Sphinx.

4TH RACE.—"Waler Stakes."

Mr Harrington's ch w m Nancy Lee, late Placida.
Mr Bentinch's b w gel The Growler.
Mr Heinrich's b w gel Dacoit.
Mr H W B's blk w m Cinderella.
Mr Brook's b w gel Carnarvon.
Mr Taylor's g w gel Master Jack.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, 11TH DECEMBER.

1ST RACE.—"Parli Stakes."

Mr Wilkin's ch c b p The Dean.
Mr Cobbold's g c b p Acrobat.
Mr Steel's b a p Mehlat.
Mr Prevost's b a b Axtab.
Mr Grant's g a p Asteroid.
Mr Faulkner's ch a p Old Boots.
Mr Warden's g a p Good Idea.
Mr Measor's ch a p Alaska.
Mr Gordon's m c b m Granite.
Mr Burder's b a p Moochal.
Mr Baxter's g a p The Sphinx.

2ND RACE.—"Waller Selling Race."

Mr Harrington's ch w m Nancy Lee, late Placida.
Mr Bentinck's b w gel The Growler.
Mr Brook's b w gel Carnarvon.
Mr Taylor's g w gel Master Jack.

3RD RACE.—"Arab Selling Race."

Mr. Stiven's b a h Burmah.
Mr. Schofield's g a h Elmswood, late Grey Falconer.
Mr. Graham's ch a h Arbid.
Mr. Todd's b a gel Cabman.
Mr. Brook's b a h Joey.
Mr. Keown's b a h The Baby.
Mr. Symon's ch a b Golden Eye.
Mr. Bankier's b a g The General.

4TH RACE.—"Colaba Stakes."

Mr, Cobbold's ch a p Loetus.
Mr. Cobbold's g c b h Acrobat.
Mr. Steel's ch a p Growler.
Mr. Graham's b a p Jerry.
Mr. Falkner's ch a p Old Boots.
Mr. Falkner's g c b p Peter.
Mr. Measor's ch a p Alaska.
Mr. Bankier's b a g The General.

DEATH OF A FORMER RESIDENT IN POONA.

WE regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Samuel Brierley, church-warden of the Parish church, Rochdale, and principal of a young gentlemen's academy in Drake Street. Although Mr. Brierley had been ailing for some time, nothing serious was anticipated but he died rather unexpectedly about nine o'clock yesterday morning. He caught a slight cold at the bazaar held a week or two ago on behalf of the Parish church; he gradually grew worse, and succumbed to an attack of inflammation of the lungs and complications. Mr. Brierley was a member of a highly-respected Rochdale family, and brother of Mr. Henry Rochdale, J.P., solicitor of this town, and Registrar of Bury County Court. Over a quarter of a century ago he went to India, where he spent several years in the service of the Government, occupying an honourable position, and afterwards was the head of an important educational establishment. On returning to England he became managing clerk to his brother, Mr. Henry Brierley, and subsequently was appointed Headmaster of the High School at Harelands. Afterwards he began business on his own account in Drake Street, and his Seminary was appreciated by his townsmen. Mr. Brierley, who was a most lovable soul, was a staunch conservative and a devoted churchman, and his sudden death will come as a great blow to his many friends. For some years he has taken an important interest in higher education, and his services have been utilized by the pioneers. As a companion he was most genial, and his loss will be deeply deplored by a number of gentlemen. He leaves a widow and a large family, who in their affliction have the sympathy of the people of Rochdale."—*Rochdale Times.*

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Scott presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following, among other matters, were heard:—

RE MUNCHARAM MOTIRAM.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE MEMON EBRAHIM LATIFF.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, applied for the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge, which was granted.

RE NENSEY NATHOO.

Mr. Lang, for a petitioning creditor, asked that Nensey be adjudicated an insolvent. He was a dealer in glassware and furniture, and had been fraudulently disposing of the property in his shop. His lordship granted a rule *nisi* for adjudicating Nensey an insolvent.

RE COWASJEE NOWROJEE PATEL.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied to make absolute a rule *nisi* for the withdrawal of the petitions. Insolvent had settled with all his creditors; and the application was granted.

RE LANG MOIR AND COMPANY.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge was granted.

RE HARICHUND RAGHUNATH MUNTRI.

On the application of the same learned counsel, the insolvent was granted leave to amend his schedule.

RE RAMCHANDER TRIMBAKJEE KIRTIKAR.

On the application of the same learned counsel, the insolvent was granted the usual rule *nisi*, with leave to amend the schedule.

RE CHOTALAL NAROTUMDAS.

Mr. Manker applied for an extension of the interim order, with leave to serve notices. The first extension was granted to enable the insolvent to settle with his creditors, but as he had not been able to settle, he now asked for a further extension to prosecute the petition. A month's extension was granted, with leave to serve notices.

RE-CHUNILAL *alias* BUNCHORLAL MAGANLAL AND OTHERS.

Mr. Mankar applied for the discharge of the insolvents, who were not opposed.

The Clerk of the Court informed his lordship that there were 52 up-country creditors, with regard to whom the discharge could not be granted.

Mr. Mankar said the up-country creditors were served with notices two months ago, but they had filed no affidavit in opposition. The learned counsel applied under section 47, and asked the learned Judge to read it with rule 18.

The Judge said Mr Justice Gibbs, who was an able insolvency lawyer, did not usually grant a discharge in regard to up-country creditors.

Mr. Mankar said Mr. Justice Gibbs did not enforce the rule except in cases where the majority of the creditors resided up-country, and there was a question of jurisdiction. Here the majority were Bombay creditors, and no question of jurisdiction arose, because the business was carried on wholly in Bombay. The upo-country creditors were served two months ago, but they had not chosen to file an affidavit of opposition.

The judge granted a discharge with regard to all creditors, except those who were not served.

PETITION DISMISSED.

The petition of Thomas Henry Babington was dismissed for non-appearance.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted discharges:—Theodore Richtsteig, Succaram Dhondsett Kundthudkar, Oosman Jewa Memon, Ruttonsey Toolsidas Thuckar; Shaik Hoosan bin Shaik Ali, Nasarwanjee Muncherjee Mody, Alibhai Carrimjee Bora, Hasum Oomer Memon; Maganlal Caverjee, Madhowjee Petambar, and Valljee Govind Thucker.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 3.

Simpson, Col, Bo Staff Corps, on leave, from England.

DECEMBER 4.

Meredith, Vety Surgn, Bo, A V D, Remount Committee, from Mhow.
Barnes, Surgn, Bo M S, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 3.

Simpson, Col, Bo Staff Corps, from leave, to Calcutta.
Nuthal, Major, Bo Marine Battn, on leave, to Poona.

DECEMBER 4.

Anderson, Lieut., Bo, D A C Genl, on duty, to Deolali.

DECEMBER 5.

Cole, Capt, Beng Staff Corps, off leave, to Erinpura.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,

Commanding, Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 5th December, 1889.

1. The Battalion will parade on Saturday, the 7th instant, at 4-45 p.m., at the Cruickshank Road end of Parade Ground. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Tram fares to and from parade will be paid on application to Company N. C. officers detailed for that purpose.

Cadets will be conveyed in Special Tram Cars on the 7th instant as follows:—

Byculla School and Byculla Scottish School—Two double cars leave Victoria Gardens, at 3-55 p.m.

St. Mary's School—One double and one single car leave Victoria Gardens at 3-55 p.m.

St. Peter's School—One single car leaves P. and O. Dockyard at 4 p.m.

2. There will be Company drill for "F" Company at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road, at 8-30 this evening. Arms and accoutrements to be worn.

3. From this date there will be no drill at the P. & O. Dockyard. In future there will be drill at St. Mary's School, Nesbit Road, on Mondays and Fridays at 5 p.m.

4. A passed Instructor in Army Signalling will attend in the morning at the Oval to instruct classes as may be required. Any member wishing to go through the course should communicate with Captain E Ferrers Nicholson or Sergt. Black ("D" Company) before Friday, the 6th instant. After sufficient members have sent in their names, classes will be formed, of which due notice will be given.

5. Members willing to go through the course of instruction in military signalling will parade at the Oval, opposite the Clock Tower at 7-15, on Saturday morning, the 7th instant, when classes will be formed.

6. The members of 'D' Company will commence class-firing under the Company officers at Coorla on Monday, the 9th instant. Train leaves Bori Bunder at 5-30 a.m. local time. There will also be practice for the Regimental competitions.

7. There will be a meeting of the members of "D" Company after parade at the Telegraph Quarters on Saturday, the 7th instant.

8. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, and posted to Companies as follows:—No. 2835 Vol. D. Gonsalves, No. 2836 Vol. B. Gonsalves and No. 2837 Vol. J. F. Valladares to "E" Company; and No. 2838 Vol. E. Hunter to "C" Company.

By order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant,
Bombay Vol. Artillery.
Bombay, 5th December, 1889.

1. Gun drill at Head Quarters this evening at 6-30.

2. The Proficiency Class will meet at Head Quarters to-morrow at 6-30 p.m.

3. The Signalling Class will meet this morning on the Esplanade in front of the University Clock Tower at 7.

4. The class for Range finding will meet on Saturday morning on the Esplanade in front of the University Clock Tower at 7.

5. There will be class-firing on the Coorla Range to-morrow morning. A train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (Local time.)

6. On Saturday afternoon, the 7th instant, the Battery will proceed to Coorla for class-firing. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 3-30 and 4 p. m. (Local time), and Byculla 10 minutes later. At Coorla light refreshments will be provided, and the Battery will return by route march after the firing is over. Members unable to arrive at Coorla in time for the class firing can leave Victoria Terminus at 5 and join the Battery for the march back.

7. Members who have not drawn their arms and accoutrements from Head Quarters are requested to do so without delay.

By Order,
J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjutant, Bo. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 5.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

98-89—Bomonji and H—Fatmabai vs Abba Cassum—Tyebjee and D.
523-88—Payne, G and S—Maharaj Mohundas Guru Gopaldas vs Sukaldas Guru Beharidas—Tyabjee and D.
84-89—Little, S, F and N—Jan Mahomed Khalakdina and another vs Rahimtulla Khaladina and another—Jefferson, B D and K.
271-89—Little S, F and N—Charles Agnew Turner vs Gulam Hussein alias Gulam Saheb—Jefferson, B D and K.
342-89—Jefferson B, D and K—Gulam Hussein Meya Jan vs Jan Mahomed Khalakdina L—Little S, F and N.
317-89—Thakoredas, D and C—Sadanund Narrayen vs Pandurang Govindjee and others—Shamrao P.
315-89—Bomonjee and H—Jakeria Ahmed vs Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdulla—Jefferson B, D & K.
194-88—Jefferson B, D and K—Khimjee Vullubdas vs Sorabjee Dossabhoy Framroz—J C Cama.
390-89—Jefferson B, D and K—C A Turner vs C A Turner—Wadia and G.
462-85—Little S, F and N—Pestonjee Bhiccajee Bhaca vs Furdoonjee Bhikajee Bhacca and another—Bomonjee and H.
10-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Ghellaboy Aspall vs Narso Gungaram and others—Burder and B.
103-88—Manshuklal, D and J—Khetsey Kara and another vs Manji Karra and others—Macfarlane, E and H.
339-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Abdoolla Jeewa vs Aga Mahomed Jaffir Isphaney—Craigie, L and O.
97-89—Crawford & B—Kesserbai vs Charles Agnew Turner and another—Roughton and B.
210-89—Jefferson B, D and K—Cursondas Ladha and another vs Ruttonsey Nursey—Hore, C and B.
307-89—A F Turner—Bomonjee Cursetjee Bhandupwalla vs Dadabhoy Cursetjee Bhandupwalla, in person.
378-89—Roughton and B—Robert Donald Avers vs Clara Avers and another—M H Khan.
379-89—Payne, G and S—Robert Preston Nixon and others vs Joharmal Buldeo and another—Burder and B.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Belgravia s—1 case cutlery, Aboo Mahomed.
Armenia s—2 bales printing paper, M Jamaloodin.
Cuba s—1 barrel brandy, J Connell.
Merton Hall s—2 packages varnish, Mahadeo Shivram; 1 cask varnish, Khimjee Heerjee; 25 cases slate pencils, M G Hoosen; 33 bales straw boards, S A S Dawood; 3 hogsheads portwine, Eduljee Bezonji.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Murray s—1 puncheon whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Strathmore s—100 cases whisky, Finlay Muir and Co; 100 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy; 100 casks beer, Framji Sands and Co.
Armenia s—5 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co; 54 cases whisky, John Fleming and Co.
Cuba s—125 casks beer, F Heyer; 55 hogsheads ale, F Fischer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mirzapore s—10 cases medicine &c, Bhicca Cullianjee; 34 cases ham, cheese, and bacon, Cowasjee Dadabhoy; 64 cases medicine, Ballantine and Co; 2 cases medicine, 6 cases cheese, and 4 cases oilmanstores, Essoofally Rusooljee; 2 cases soap, A H G Hoossen; 9 cases whisky, John Fleming and Co.
Ganges s—1 hogshead brandy, R Ramchandra and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Merton Hall s—276 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy.

FROM CHARANTE.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—1 hogshead Cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM BATOUM.

Arbib Brothers s—10,000 cases kerosine oil, Nensey Khyraz and Co.

FROM TRIESTE

Poseidon s—22 cases soap, N Hajee Cassum.
Imperator s—1 case toys, Ismal Abdool Rahiman.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, Dec. 4.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometor during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thached or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 A. M. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature in Shade.						Rainfall.		
	8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Cloud.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi ...	30·086	—·001	—·038	W	1	58·2	81·6	50·1	+0·4	35	0	...	...	—0·07a
Agra ...	30·107	+·016	—·036	Calm	2	55·8	82·6	48·6	+0·2	53	0	...	...	...a
Allahabad ...	30·081	+·023	—·040	N W	2	55·1	77·2	45·7	—2·2	68	0	...	0·01	—0·13a
Jhansi ...	30·089	+·002	—·008	S W	2	64·6	85·9	53·4	+2·3	35	0	...	...	—0·08b
Jacobabad ...	30·006	—·003	—·121	Calm	1	52·5	78.4	49·0	+3·7	68	1	...	...	...b
Karachi ...	30·048	+·033	—·065	N	10	60·9	79·6	59·0	+1·5	65	0	...	0·09	+0·03a
Ajmere ...	30·136	—·025	—·042	Calm	1	51·7	84·7	49·8	+6·2	72	0	...	...	—0·07a
Deesa ...	30·082	+·020	—·019	E N E	6	64·3	89·1	55·0	+2·5	53	0	...	...	—0·08a
Rajkot ...	30·088	+·037	+·008	N	4	67·0	88·0	58·0	+5·6	80	0	...	...	—0·35a
Neemuch ...	30·099	—·021	—·022	Calm	1	66·7	87·2	56·4	+7·1	40	0	...	...	—0·10a
Indore ...	30·106	—·005	—·004	Calm	1	62·4	87·2	50·7	+2·2	49	0	...	...	—0·38a
Saugor ...	30·083	+·007	—·041	WSW	1	63·2	83·3	52·8	+1·5	38	0	...	...	—0·46b
Jubbulpore ...	30·161	+·004	—·008	S E	2	51·5	80·9	41·4	—3·6	71	0	...	...	—0·51a
Hoshangabad...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
Khandva ...	30·122	+·014	+·012	Calm	2	57·8	88·7	48·0	+0·2	47	0	...	...	—0·35a
Raipur ...	30·075	+0·13	—0·23	Calm	2	61·7	83·5	54·3	+1·1	57	0	...	0·01	—0·54a
Nagpur ...	30·100	—·008	—·002	Calm	3	64·1	85·2	51·7	—0·7	49	0	...	...	—0·79a
Amraoti ...	30·083	...	...	E N E	4	71·8	88·2	61·4	+6·5	38	0	...	...	—0·64a
Akola ...	30·110	—·008	—·009	Calm	3	56·4	87·0	49·1	+0·1	62	0	...	...	—0·84
Surat ...	30·082	+·026	+·029	S S E	L	60·9	89·0	54·1	—2·6	86	1	...	...	—0·18b
Malegaon ...	30·105	—·009	—·010	W S W	3	62·9	88·9	50·5	+0·8	30	0	...	...	—0·76
Bombay ...	30·063	+·016	+·039	E N E	7	71·7	81·0	65·9	—4·0	81	0	...	...	—1·58
Poona ...	30·128	—·009	+·017	Calm	6	60·6	85·9	50·4	—3.0	62	0	...	...	—1·27
Sholapur ...	30·087	—·007	+·020	E	6	68·7	88·2	53·6	—3·4	32	0	...	...	—0·94
Ratnagiri ...	30·035	+·002	+·050	Calm	4	78·8	88·4	61·9	—5·2	43	0	...	...	—0·51
Belgaum ...	30·067	+·021	+·026	Calm	3	65·0	82·2	53·5	—4·2	62	0	...	0·34	—1·51
Goa ...	30·043	—·012	...	E	2	74·0	80·0	72·0	...	95	0	...	0·04	—1·52
Karwar ...	30·014	—·009	+·033	N E	3	66·1	85·7	63·6	—3·0	88	0	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	30·021	—·005	+·047	N E	3	74·5	84·3	69·9	—1·6	81	0	...	0·34	—2·87
Calicut ...	30·010	—·010	+·042	N N E	5	75·5	86·2	70·2	...	80	0	...	1·70	—3·11
Cochin ...	30·019	—·010	+·068	E	M	77·0	86·2	71·7	—1·8	77	0	...	6·59	—4·25a
Bangalore ...	30·074	—·029	+·018	E	1	68·5	79·0	59·4	—0·1	76	1	...	0·15	—1·21c
Secunderabad .	30·090	+·002	—·007	Calm	2	62·5	85·4	54·1	—1·4	48	0	...	0·30	—3·61a
Masulipatam ...	30·031	—·004	+·002	N N E	1	70·4	83·0	63·7	—3·2	73	0	...	2·28	—5·20b
Bellary ...	30·076	+·008	+·033	Calm	2	70·0	85·9	59·8	—1·3	62	0	...	0·66	—4·56a
Cuddapah ...	30·042	+·001	...	N E	...	71·3	86·5	63·4	...	69	0	...	2·35	—3·31a
Madras ...	30·019	+·012	+·015	NNW	9	78·2	86·2	71·7	—0·7	76	1	...	5·47	—12·50
Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	30·045	+·014	+·051	N N E	6	76·8	88·5	72·9	+2·8	82	10	...	1·71	—4·24b
Negapatam ...	30·000	+·006	+·030	NNW	6	75·8	84·9	72·7	+0·3	85	3	...	4·46	—15·19b
Colombo ...	29·997	+·005	+·039	N E	7	81·5	88·8	73·0	...	77	5	...	10·70	—3·55

In column "Wind Rate per hour,' L= Light, M= Moderate, F= Fresh, S= Strong, H= Heavy.

a Fine clear weather. *b* Fine weather with passing clouds. *c* Sea smooth.

SUMMARY.—The barometric changes during the past 24 hours have nowhere been important. The relative distribution of pressure has altered slightly, and the barometer is now very high in Rajputana and at Jubulpore, and low on the Coromanded Coast, near Negapatam and Colombo. Pressure exceeds the normal average generally in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Mysore, and on the Malabar Coast, but is below it elsewhere, the deficiency in Sind being considerable. Calm is reported from Agra, Jacobabad, Ajmere, Neemuch, Indore, Khandwa, Nagpur, Raipur, Akola, Poona, Belgaum, Secunderabad and Bellary. Winds are generally north-westerly at Madras, Negapatam, Rajkot, Karachi and Allahabad; west-south-westerly at Cawnpore, Saugor and Malegaon; and north-north-easterly to south-easterly in the remaining districts. Winds have been light to fresh everywhere since yesterday, and this morning's observations indicate a moderate increase in the wind force at Negapatam, Rajkot, and Karachi. The maximum temperature is above the mean average in all places, except in Sind and on the West Coast stations from Bombay to Cochin, where it continues to be moderately below. The maximum temperature in the shade nowhere reached 90°. The night temperature is cooler than is usual at this time of year in the Bombay Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and at the more northerly stations in the Madras Presidency; in other districts, however, it is generally above the normal. The mean temperature of the day has risen slightly at several stations, but changes either way have nowhere been large. Humidity has increased in the south of the Peninsula and also at some few other stations, but skies appear to be cloudy in the extreme south of the Peninsula only. No rain has fallen at any of the reporting stations during the past 24 hours. Pressure is abnormally low in Sind and the weather appears rather unsettled there. In the south of the Peninsula it is cloudy, but in all other districts fine weather conditions prevail generally.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Strathmore, 1383 tons, Captain L Casimi, sailed yesterday for Karachee in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Arabia, 674 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed yesterday for Marmugoa &c., with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Busheer, 539 tons, Captain G F Simpson, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Mormugoa with a general cargo.

THE Coasting s s Ponani 442 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Mangalore, with a general cargo and 244 deck passengers on board.

THE ss Amego, 771 tons, Captain J. Bruhn, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar, one first class passenger and 132 deck passengers on board.

THE Coasting s. s. Hindoo, 25 tons, Captain G J Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cutch Mandvi with a general cargo and 365 deck passengers on board.

THE B and P S N Co's s s Calder, 400 tons, Captain, W T Fairweather, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from the Persian Gulf with a general cargo, 50 cases of Opium, 47 deck passengers, 33 syces and 77 horses.

THE s s Twickenham, 1,603 tons, Captain R M Cox, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Moulmein via Colombo, with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers. She is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Java, 943 tons, Captain J A Magenis, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Karachee via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo, Mr Cooper, Mr Patrick, and one native officer as cabin passengers, and 226 deck passengers on board.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Imperator, 2,441 tons, Captain C Bechtinger, cleared yesterday for Trieste &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A Stewart, Mr E Wezerbusch, Mrs Jost and 2 children, and 9 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's. s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, sailed yesterday for Kathiawar Coast and Karachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. B. Johnston, Mr. W. A. Beardsell, Mr. J. Duxbury, Mr. M P Mason, Miss Duncan, and 65 deck passengers on board.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Apollo.........	2051	Morgan	A	F Muir & Co.
„ Calder.........	400	Fairweather	C	B & P S N Co.
„ Badsworth..	1272	Simpson	E	K Nixon & Co.
„ Labourdonnais	1274	Sibilet	O	M Messagieres Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No	
S.S. Oriental.........	2711	Stewart	1	P & O Co.
„ Armenia	2318	Read............	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ Bormida........	1499	Negri	4	F Bozzoni
„ Teheran.........	1670	Sams............	5	P & O Co.
„ Imperator	2441	Bechtinger...	7	A-H Lloyds S N Co
„ Melpomene.	1943	Perini	8	A H L S N Co.
„ Arabia	674	Tice	9	B I S N Co.
„ Lancashire.	2507	Harris	10	K Nixon & Co
„ Merton Hall	2552	Hughes	12	Edward Bates & Co.
„ Cuba	1301	Agnew	12	K Nixon & Co.
„ Busheer	539	Simpson	18	B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From
3	Calder (s)	Fairweather	Persian Gulf.
4	Ponani (s)	Nakoda	Mangalore, Dec 1.
	Amego (s)	Bruhn	Mauritius, Nov 22.
	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Cutch Mandvi, &c.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
4	Clan Murray (s)	Worfolk	Dunkirk.
	Karagola (s)	Gimblett......	K. Coast & Karachi
	Strathmore (s)......	Casimi.........	Karachi.
	Arabia (s)	Tice	Marmugoa, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Algoma, for Dunkirk.
„ Java, for Coast and Calcutta.
„ Hindoo, for Cutch Mandvi &c.

The steamer Imperator, Captain Bechtinger cleared yesterday for Trieste &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
29	Bengal s	....	London.
	Manora s..............	....	Calcutta.
	Niobe s	....	Colombo.
Dec.			
1	Clan Grants	....	Calcutta.
2	Loodiana s	....	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
29	Booldana s	....	Negapatam.
	Bengal s....	....	Calcutta.
	Landaura s.........	....	Mauritius.
30	Niobe s..............	....	Calcutta.
	Manora s	....	London.
	Clan Cameron s....	....	London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Lancashire s—100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 4 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 225 bales cotton, Wagjee Valubdas; 250 cwts coir yarn, Damodher Dewchund; 12 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 260 bales cotton fly, and 40 bales twist, waste Pragjee Heerjee and Co.
Merton Hall s—2,000 cwts linseed, Thomas H Moore and Co; 8 cwts ivory, B D Armour Agent; 50 bales wool, B Boga.

FOR GLASGOW.

Armenia s—2 boxes China silk, T Gopaljee.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s—5½ cwts ivory, Nanchund Jamechand; 5¾ cwts ivory, Nanjibhoy Meanee; 60 cwts ivory, Tharia Topen.

FOR HULL.

Apollo s—8,000 cwts wheat and 103¼ cwts myrabolams, David Sassoon and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, John L Kersten.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lancashire s—1,480 cwts mowraseed and 3,495 cwts teelseed, J Fachiri; 1,500 cwts gingellyseed, Tod Durant and Co; 1,000½ cwts gingellyseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cuba s—4,000 cwts gingellyseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.
Algoma s—6000 cwts rapeseed, E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 50 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 650 cwts horns, Rahimtoola Kaderbhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Apollo s—55 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Labourdonnais s—100 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Armenia s—250 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Company.

FOR ANTWERP.

Badsworth s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 5 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 12,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 40 bales hemp, John L Kersten; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—55 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—225 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 168 cwts sandalwood, Currimbhoy Ebram; 20 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 19 bales cotton, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 16½ cwts horns, L Chuttoo; 24 bales twist, Shriram Sewdutroy; 80 bales twist D M Petit Sons and Co; 100 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 175 cwts raisins, 12 cwts galnuts, 8 cwts cudoo, 55 cwts cloves and 2 cwts moyeteeth, M M Essabhoy; 100 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co.
Teheran s—50 bales twist, H Rahimtoolabhoy and Co; 100 bales twist, S N Talati and Co.
Oriental s—36 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 1¾ cwts peacock feathers, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 14½ chests opium and 36 bales twist, Tata and Co; 5 chests opium, Jeevanjee Nowrojee; 50 cwts onions, Rustomjee E Dadachanjee; 50 cases opium, B and P S N Co! 50 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Oriental s—50 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Teheran s—95 bales twist, John Campbell and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Teheran s—55 bales twist, John Campbell and Co.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

YEAR'S RESULTS, 1889.—CUTLER, PALMER'S VINTAGE REPORT in to-day's Paper, page 5.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Perosha w, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

"KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S" WHISKEY as supplied to the Clubs. A fresh shipment just eceived by PHIPSON & Co., Bombay Agents.

THE INDIAN TEA SUPPLY Co.—The Cheapest and best TEAS, in ½, 1, 2 and 5lb. Tins.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Sole Agents, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO BE OPENED on the 20th December, at LANOWLI, the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Goods view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

PIANO FOR SALE, Square, by Soundy and Co. As good as new. Price Rs. 150 on offer. Apply Miss DAVIES, The Lodge, Girgaum.

OFFICE on FIRST FLOOR in Meadow St. TO LET. Rent moderate. Apply "N.," care of this office.

BEFORE PURCHASING your Christmas Toys and Xmas Tree presents, give one look at our this season's novelties from Paris and America, at cheapest prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE—Six sets Jubilee Coins, from £5-piece to Threepence—Price per set Rs. 154.—Also one Charles II. £5-5 piece. Price Rs. 103. Apply to SHROFF, Messrs. Grindlay Groom & Co.

A PRACTICAL, ELECTRICAL and MECHANICAL ENGINEER wishes for an appointment. He is well up in the Construction and Repair of all kinds of Dynamos, Machine Lamps, &c., with ten years' experience in India. Address "Y.," care of this paper.

IMPORTANT to MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.—From 5th December 1889 to 5th January 1890, Dantra and Co. will send their superior quality of goods free of all charges to any Railway station in India. For further particulars and minimum quantity of goods, apply to N. B. DANTRA and Co, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a Gentleman to take MANAGEMENT of an INDENT business. None but those having had a similar experience need apply. A permanent situation and good prospects offered to a suitable man (married man preferred). "M.," care of this office.

WANTED, a good Country-bred PONY, 13-3 or under, for racing purposes. A good price will be given for a good animal. Apply stating price and other particulars to VIATOR, care of Manager, Watson's Hotel, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET with immediate possession, MIDDLE ALTAMONT, Cumballa Hill. Well supplied with furniture, &c., which can be taken over at a valuation. Apply to A. L., care of GREAVES COTTON & Co., 1, Forbes Street.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill Road, partly Furnished. Rent Rs. 135. Apply to W. W., care of this office.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London. wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL.—Nearest to Gymkhana. Church and several points ROOMS bright and airy. TERMS more favourable than other places.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P. Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

CHEAP AND DECENT TENTS FOR HIRE—Double-poled, Single-poled, Routies, Shamianas, &c., &c. Apply MANAGER, Esplanade, Gymkhana.

FLOUR MILLS, Grain Crushers, Soda-Water Machines, &c., of various capacities for hand, cattle or steam power.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

LANDAU FOR SALE CHEAP. Roomy, English-built, nearly new. Apply F. FISCHER, Hummum Street, Fort.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, PUDDINGS and MINCEMEAT. PEARSE'S Order Books are now open. 7, Church Gate Street.

CHAMBER and PIANO CANDLESTICKS, plain electroplated, with glass bell shades, from Rs. 12.—MARCKS & Co., Ld. Bombay and Poona.

FAC-SIMILE REPRINT of the Bombay High Court Reports (12 vols.) at Rs. 3 per vol. Apply harp to NAGJI NATHU, Pleader, Rajkot, Kathiawad.

I. O. G. T.—In connection with this order an "AT HOME" will (D. V.) be held in the Temperance Hall, Colaba, at 8 p.m. the 5th instant. A cordial welcome to all.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY FOR SALE. Prices very moderate. Apply James H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

FOR SALE—MASONIC JEWELS for Past Master, Mark Master, Royal Arch and Master Mason. Apply to N. V. CURRANEE and Co., opposite Custom House.

FOR SALE, a small consignment of very choice SPECIAL MESS CHAMPAGNE, in Magnums, Quarts and Pints, at the godowns of D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.

RANSOME'S Celebrated LAWN MOWERS. "The Automaton," "The World," "The New Paris," 10, 12, 14 and 16 inches. In Stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

THE GEM PATENT AIR-GUN, the newest, cheapest, and most perfect in the market and excellent weapon for practice, Rs. 35; without case Rs. 30.—STEFFENAUER & Co.

WATERPROOF TWEED HOLDALLS.—The most useful Article for Travellers, Holding Wraps, Bedding and other Articles, superior quality, Rs. 18, 20, 22.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

NEWSPAPER and MAGAZINE SUPPLIES from England.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.'s REVISED SUBSCRIPTION TARIFF may be obtained from their Branch Firms, King, King and Co., Bombay, and King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

GREAT NOVELTY.—RICH SILK UMBRELLAS, with SILVER KEYLESS WATCH on HANDLE, GUARANTEED to keep REGULAR TIME, HANDSOME and LIGHT. Rs. 45 each.—JEHANGIR CURSETJI COWASJI, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 97, Medow Street.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. at Re. 1 each.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Sale Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

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(TWELVE YEARS WITH THE LATE MR. E. M. WALTON.)
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WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
SURGEON-ELECTRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON,
Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London,
CAN BE CONSULTED FOR
DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT,
From 3 to 5 p.m.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.
ON THE WAY TO KHUNDALLA.
Will be opened on 20th December, 1889.
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

IS a First-class Hotel and is splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station.

Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash, Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash, Rs. 780,
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc-lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

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AUTHORISED.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
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NEWTON'S "CHAHPORE" TEAS.
Further consignments of these
HIGH-CLASS TEAS
FROM THE KANGRA VALLEY TO HAND.

	Re.	a.	
† ORANGE PEKOE	1	2	per lb.
† UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	0	14	„
† PEKOE	0	13	„
† BROKEN PEKOE	0	12	„
† BROKEN TEA	0	10	„
FAMILY MIXTURE	0	8	„

† In handsome leaden packets of one pound each, and Chests of 5 and 10 lbs. each and upwards.

SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, and CLUBS.

PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.
A 20-pound box of "Orange Pekoe" or "Universal Mixture" Tea sent to any address in the United Kingdom for Rs. 30 and Rs. 25 respectively. Cash paid here, *delivered free of all* charges, including duty, at sixpence a pound. 5 and 10 lb. Boxes of either at proportionately higher rates.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
Sole Agents.
32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF OLD BUILDING MATERIALS, &c.

Under instructions from W. Osborn, R. E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., in H. M.'s Dockyard, Fort, consisting of old teak beams, purlins, rafters, battens, eave boards, bamboo battens, branches of trees, &c.

Also at 3-30 p.m., opposite the Grand Arsenal store yard, consisting of old rafters, planks, weather boards, battens, mat fencing, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, December 5, 1889.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL OPPORTUNITY TO THOSE DESIROUS OF ERECTING MILL, BUNGALOW OR CHAWL.

AUCTION SALE of two vacant pieces of land in very close proximity to the Mahim Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

High Court Suit, No. 258 of 1887.
Pranjivandas Samuldas and others .... Plaintiff,
vs.
Govind Ramjee............................ Defendant.

Under instructions of the receiver in the above suit, and on account and at the risk of Govind Ramjee, the defendant and first purchaser, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises (if not previously disposed of by private contract), on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of December next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, viz.:—

All that vacant piece of land, situate on either side of, and in very close proximity to, the Mahim Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

The piece of land, situate on the east of the station, admeasures 28,418 square yards or thereabouts, and is well adapted for a large mill. A portion of the land has been quarried upon, and this would serve the purpose of a tank, or, at any rate, facilitate the digging thereof.

The other piece, which is situate on the other side of the said station, admeasures 12,796 square yards or thereabouts, and, on account of its situation, is admirably situated for a chawl or range of buildings.

This piece contains numerous toddy, mango and other trees, and three large wells.

Both lots will be sold together or separately as may be found convenient or advisable.

For further particulars apply to the receiver's attorneys, Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damodar and Jamsetjee, at their office, No. 91, Medows Street, or to the undersigned. Dated this 29th day of November 1889.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, December 5, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 4.

THE Message of the President of the United States to Congress, as reported by press telegrams, is considered vague in its reference to Silver; and the news from London regarding the metal, both through Reuter and private channels under yesterday evening's date, is that prices were quite nominal, and no fresh quotation has been wired. In Silver Securities, however, there had been a considerable rise, Four per cent. Rupee Paper being quoted ⅝, and 4½ per cents. ⅜ higher, at £70 and £72⅜, respectively. Consols were ⅛ higher, at 97½; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. down at 106¾. About £100,000 on Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday. French Rentes in Paris advanced ⅛, say to 87¼; Exchange in London was unaltered, at francs 25·23½.

No. 1 Soft White Wheat on the spot in Liverpool was 4d. lower, at 7s. 2d. per cental; but other quotations for Wheat come unaltered as they also do for Linseed, Rapeseed, and Coffee.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a dull feeling last evening, Surats quiet, the total sales having reached only 8,000 bales, of which 700 were Surats. 5 9-16d. per lb, however, was still the price of spot Mid-American, and East Indian Cotton was quite unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were partially 1-64d. to 1-32d. lower. The day's Imports were 26,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm, but, judging from the prices wired, there had been no quotable change in rates.

In New York, March Futures had advanced 3 points, say, to 10·21 cents., but the spot price was unaltered at 4½ cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 54,000 bales, and the total arrivals from the opening of the new season now compare as follows with those in the previous two years for the same time:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Tuesday's Receipts......	54,000	60,000	37,000
Three days' do ...	145,000	145,000	136,000
Since 1st September ...	3,229,000	2,747,000	3,252,000

Our local market for the staple has been quiet again to-day at previous prices, and only a small business, summing up about 1,000 bales of ready new Bengals and Oomra varieties has transpired. Khamgaum at Rs. 213 to Rs. 17½; Akola Ginned, at Rs. 220; and Bengals, at Rs. 183-7 have been principally taken; but a little Julgaum has also changed hands at Rs. 205 per candy. No fresh arrival business has been reported.

WHEAT.—An improved demand for export has been felt in this market to-day, and the tone has become firm, considerable purchases have made, but prices are quoted as before all round.

SEEDS remain quiet as to feeling, and inactive as to business, *Linseed*, *Rapeseed* and *Gingelly* have been taken to a moderate extent only, and quotations generally are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,446	bales.
Wheat	11,012	cwt.
Linseed	3,190	„
Rapeseed	2,069	„
Gingelly	6,529	„
Castor Seed	505	„

FREIGHTS are steady, with rather more demand apparent. Business has been done for Liverpool December shipment, for Wheat at 18s. 6d. to 18s. 9d., and for Cotton 19s. 6d. to 20s. per ton; also for the same shipment to Marseilles at 18s. 9d. to 19s. for seeds. Seeds to Dunkirk have been booked for February shipment at 21s. 3d. per ton. The ready Algoma (s) has been fixed to speculators for Dunkirk, at about 19s. 6d. per ton for prompt loading.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with a weak feeling, and with quotation for Bank Telegraphic 1s. 4 29-32d., and three months' sight Credits 1s. 5 3-16d. Rates quickly receded, however, and Banks quoted 1s. 4 27-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 4⅞d. for demand and were eager buyers of Credits at 1s. 5⅛d. Very little business has been doing either way, and a desire has been shown to wait for the result of Council allotments, and any further intelligence about silver. Meantime we quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4⅞d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic...........	1s. 4 27-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight......	1s. 4 31-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 5⅛d.	„
Francs	1·80.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Notwithstanding that the rate for Fours in Calcutta was wired as 98 9-16, this market has been steady at 98⅞ for cash, and 98⅝ for the 6th January, but with little passing on either line. For 4½ per cent. Paper, 102½ is the nominal quotation.

SHARES.—Spinning Mill scrip has been dull and drooping, and we report a decline of Rs. 20 in Alfred Manufacturing; of Rs. 15 in Jevraz Balloo; of Rs. 10 each in Imperial, Oriental, and Star of India; of Rs. 5 in Albert Edward; and Rs. 2½ in Queen, at our quotations. New Berar Press shares are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 520. Alcock, Ashdown and Co.'s shares were quoted yesterday Rs. 5 lower for the second issue, whereas they should have been called higher to that extent, at Rs. 165 per share, the first issue being Rs. 212-15 per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(DECEMBER 3.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Section Bangkok-Saigon still interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th Dec. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.*	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	4	7	25	...	43
Suez	4	7	23	...	57

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 4th Dec. 1889.

——	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	11	...	4
„ Kurrachee ...	...	12	...	1
„ Madras......	...	17	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 3.

10 p.m.	70·9

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4.

6 a.m.	68·4
10 a.m.	73·9
2 p.m.	78·5
4 p.m.	77·0

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, DEC. 4.—Barometer has fallen briskly in Western Punjab and Upper Sind, and slowly over the remainder of the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, Travancore, and the Deccan; elsewhere the pressure has increased quickly, and in Burma slowly. The general distribution is unaltered. Pressure is high in central stations, and low in the Andaman Sea south of the Bay. Winds are unaltered except in the Carnatic Coast, where it has returned to the north-north-west and parts of the Punjab, where it is blowing south-easterly, and strongly in Diamond Island, freshly in Murree and Karachi. The mean temperature is above the average, except in Bombay and the Punjab, where it is slightly defective. Weather is fine, and we have to record rainfall only at Moulmein.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

GODFREY—November 19, at Dhubri, Assam, the wife of G Godfrey, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1889.

THE telegraphic summary of the President's Message to Congress which we published yesterday, was something of a disappointment to those who expected the announcement of a bold policy with a view to a large increase of silver coinage that would have an immediate effect upon exchange. The Message cautiously states that the Government is not in favour of free coinage of silver at the present ratio—a truism which is chilling to those who hoped for much. Exchange has fallen in consequence, but only to an inconsiderable degree, and there is reason to believe that the fall is but temporary. Without committing himself to free coinage, the President has power under the existing law to increase the coinage of silver above the minimum of two million dollars, which has hitherto been the limit, to a maximum of four millions. The increase will doubtless be effected by degrees as the market serves, and in the result exchange will improve. Had there been no anticipation that the President would favour a heroic policy, there would have been no feeling of disappointment at the tone of the communication to Congress, but rather the contrary, and exchange would probably have gone up yesterday instead of declining. All the factors which have recently sent up exchange continue in operation. The declaration that the United States do not see their way to a free coinage of silver at the present ratio, may reasonably be interpreted as an intimation that short of free coinage the Government will go as far as the provisions of the Bland Act permit. A year or two ago such an assurance would have had a very encouraging sound indeed to those who dreaded the repeal of the Bland Act and the stoppage of the monthly coinage of silver in the States Mint.

WHEN an assembly of Englishmen—presumably tax-payers—declare their willingness to pay an extra three farthings in the pound on the income-tax in order to relieve the finances of India, we are obliged to give them a more than respectful attention. This is what a meeting of opponents of the opium trade, held lately at Leeds, has done, and as the offer came in close succession to an article in the organ of the Anti-Opium Society, in which this amongst other means was suggested of making up the loss to the Indian revenue that the abolition of the traffic would entail, it is more interesting to us than the proceedings of the Society usually are. A new stage, indeed, has been reached in the controversy when it is admitted on the other side that you cannot take six crores of revenue from India without finding a substitute for it. Until now the attitude of the people on the other side has been much less reasonable than this. "We will look after the morality of the subject," they seemed to say, "but you must look after the finance." Now, however, there seems a disposition to recognize that possibly it might be not quite a moral thing, just for the sake of an idea, to effect a "reform" which would at a stroke add a rupee a maund to the salt-tax in India, and so increase cruelly the burden of poverty upon the people. Some very excellent men have lately given attention to this subject, and they are now good enough to admit that it is not the business of the Government of India alone to invent financial substitutes for the opium revenue. Mr. Samuel Smith, for example, showed how the thing could be done when he tried to get the House of Commons to vote the abolition of the traffic. About six crores at least would have to be made up, for, despite the competition of Chinese opium and the obstacles raised to the foreign trade under the Cheefoo Convention, we may look for an average receipt not greatly under that amount for some years to come. Mr. Smith had four short and easy ways of putting back with the left hand what he wanted to remove with the right. First of all, the import duties on cotton goods could be re-imposed. Ten per cent. *ad valorem* on the manufactured imports into India would yield four millions sterling a year, and in order that this should not lie under the suspicion of being a protective duty, Mr. Smith thought that an internal duty might be put upon Indian manufactures. We might have something to say about this; but possible Indian protests against the scheme do not seem to have troubled Mr. Smith. It was enough for him that his ten per cent. duty thus balanced by an excise charge would not be protection; it would be "simply a fiscal arrangement." Mr. Smith's next device for persuading the House of Commons that the opium duty could be dispensed with was a proposal for making the cost of annexing and administering Upper Burma a charge upon the Imperial revenues. The natives of India, he argued, believed that the annexation had been carried out for the benefit of England, and England, therfore, might be asked to pay. The natives of India, Mr. Smith should know, believed nothing of the kind, and they have never pretended that England should bear the cost. Still, if the House of Commons could be persuaded to make up the Burmese deficit, India would gladly accept the contribution as conscience money, which she would well know what to do with. As to the larger employment of natives, which Mr. Smith urged as a means of curtailing expenditure and making it easier to do without the opium revenue, that must be left to the slow workings of a very deliberate policy, and no one would attempt to give an estimate of the average amount that will be saved—if anything at all will be saved—in that way during the next ten years. Lastly the adoption of bi-metallism, of which Mr. Smith has for some years been one of the sturdiest supporters, was urged as a means of filling up the large gap that would be made by withdrawing from the opium trade. As to that it will be sufficient to say that a sacrifice of revenue ought not to be made on the hypothesis of a substantial bettering of our financial position by bi-metallism. There is something very substantial in the opium revenue, even now, and the improvement of our position in relation to the home charges which is looked for as a result of currency reforms would depend very largely upon the ratio that could be agreed upon. When pronounced bi-metallists like Mr. Montague say that the ratio now could not be much lower than twenty to one, we can scarcely look for a reduction of the rupee bulk of the home charges. The Budget would gain in stability, which would be much; but we should have nothing more to spend, and should be no more able to dispense with a branch of revenue, third in importance, than we are now.

It is a curious circumstance that while the Anti-Opium Society has come, like Mr. Smith, to the conclusion that if you take revenue away with one hand you must put something back with the other, they are not at all in agreement with him in regard to ways and means. They will not have a word to say for his proposal to reimpose the import duties. "It is surely bad enough," they say, "that already the salt of the people of India is taxed; we will have no part in a proposal to tax their clothing also." But they like the idea of a "conscience money" contribution, and they think the case would best be met by an annual grant from the British Exchequer of a million and a half for three years. The worst of it is that there is no possibility of the House of Commons being persuaded by any Government, Liberal or Conservative, to vote one penny for any such purpose, and that even if a grant were made on the scale proposed, it would be an attempt to wipe out a valuable source of revenue at a cost of one year's purchase. Thus it would be an exercise of very cheap virtue after all, and a very ineffective one into the bargain. Yet the self-denying nature of the policy which the Anti-Opium Society wish to impose upon the English taxpayers is very marked. England, they seem to think, must pay for India to be moral in this matter if India cannot pay for herself. Any loss to the Indian Exchequer caused by the abolition of the opium trade, they say, which exceeds the normal increase of revenue from other sources, and cannot be made up by judicious retrenchment in other directions, must be borne by the taxpayers of the United Kingdom, rather than be met by fresh taxation on the masses of the Indian population. This is admirable from the point of view of equity; whether it is politic we are spared the trouble of asking by the fact that such a device would have no chance of ever being seriously entertained by Parliament. We cannot congratulate the Society on the success of its efforts to indicate a policy of retrenchment for India. At the Leeds Conference last month the secretary is reported to have given an account of the recommendations of the Army Commission of 1879 which is exceedingly misleading. The Commission, we are told, made a recommendation which would have led to a saving of a million and a quarter a year, but from that day, except in very small proportion, nothing had been done. But everybody knows that the economies estimated by the Commission turned out on the first investigation to be illusory, and on further investigation changes which were recommended on the ground that they would effect large savings had to be rejected for the simple reason that they would lead to an excess rather than to a diminution of expenditure. We are afraid, therefore, that the Anti-Opium Society will have to look a little further into the matter before this tardy recognition of the inconvenience of suddenly doing away with five or six millions of revenue will be of any practical value. Meanwhile, it does not add to their claim to be regarded as controversialists who take the whole of a case into their consideration, to find that they perseveringly ignore Chinese opium as an element in the case. Returned missionaries from China appear on the Society's platform and account for their own professional failures by alleging Indian opium as the one great stumbling block in the way of the conversion of the Chinese. They are supposed to bear testimony to what they know and have seen. If they did full justice to themselves as returned travellers would they be so silent as they are upon the fact that the masses of the Chinese smoke opium that has never passed through Calcutta or Bombay; opium in fact that is grown in their own fields? Much misconception would be prevented if missionary witnesses to the sins of England in this matter would restrict their anecdotes to cases of opium-smoking in which the drug consumed came either from Patna or Malwa. There would be more dulness on many platforms, but there would also be more veracity, and there would be less occasion for complaining that the arguments employed have nothing to do with the controversy.

AFTER a hesitation which has lasted some months, the India Office has at length sanctioned the agreement arrived at between the Nizam's Government and the Concessionaires with the approval of the Government of India. Messrs. Watson and Co. are not required, as was originally proposed, to cancel any of the £850,000 worth of shares which they voted themselves for their trouble in arranging for the production of £150,000 of capital for the working of the Deccan Mining Company. As a matter of punctilio, the Concessionaires demurred to any cancelment of shares which might be regarded by disagreeable people as a confession that the original appropriation was excessive. But they offered to pay to the Company £150,000 sterling in return for deferred shares which, though they raised the nominal capital to the enormous figure of £1,150,000, will bear no interest until 5 per cent. has been paid upon one million. When that day arrives the deferred shares will have a portion of whatever excess beyond the five per cent. may be available for distribution amongst the holders of the Deccan Mining Stock. The prospect is remote, indeed, but with £700,000 in their pockets the Concessionaires may be content to say of the £150,000 now handed over to the Company—*tout est perdu, hors l'honneur.* The Concessionaires, it is true, have obtained an extension of the period during which they may prospect for minerals, to the end of 1891. On the other hand, the Nizam has the right to nominate one Director of the Company. The whole dispute between the Nizam's Government and the Concessionaires is thus brought to an end, the agreement being accepted in discharge of all claims against Mr. Watson and his friends—with one exception. The Sirdar Diler Jung was His Highness's agent in the negotiations that resulted in the granting of the Deccan Mining concession, which has proved to be a mine of wealth to all who know how to take care of their own interests. The shares which the Sirdar sold to the Nizam at a handsome premium were re-sold to him for the amount paid when the facts were elicited by the Parliamentary Committee. There was a proviso that the re-sale should not vitiate the claim of the Government to the property in those shares, which, it is contended, of right vests in the Nizam's Government and not in the agent, who received them from the Concessionaires unknown to his principals. This contention is one which will now probably be heard of in the Bombay law courts.

AN officer in a local regiment, whose personality may be recognised under the *nom de plume* of "Marksman," has published a very timely little hand-book on practical musketry, which may be had of Messrs. Thacker and Co. The object of the book is to point out how shooting in the ranks may be improved, and seeing how urgently the authorities at home and in India have lately called attention to this subject, "Marksman's" suggestions should secure careful consideration. He writes, indeed, as much to the address of the superior authorities as well as to that of regimental officers. These latter can do much to improve shooting, but they cannot increase the quantity of ammunition which is placed at the soldier's disposal for practice; they cannot bring about the restoration of the regimental musketry instructor; they cannot demolish the present figure targets and substitute for them the old-fashioned bull's eye and ring. For all these reforms he has much to say which merits attentive consideration. The opinion of the time is with him when he insists that shooting should take precedence of all other instruction in importance. As he very properly says: "We are on the eve now of getting the new magazine rifle, which is said to be the most perfect weapon extant; but the rifle will not do everything; it is the man who holds it and fires with it who has really to do the work, and its actual effects must depend on the manner in which the fire is directed and controlled." The want of continuity in musketry training is another of the great defects upon the removal of which "Marksman" most strongly insists. The price of efficiency with the rifle is sustained practice under conditions approximating as closely as possible to the realities of science. This would entail changes in the year's programme, as also a considerable increase in the amount of ammunition provided. But the results would more than repay the outlay. At all events, there is matter for careful consideration in "Marksman's" hand-book, and it is to be hoped that it will have a wide circulation in quarters where good advice may be expected to tell.

RAO BAHADUR KRISHNAJEE LUXMON NULKAR, C.I.E., has been appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in place of the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang. Mr. Nulkar was for some years employed in the Kutch Agency under Sir Le Grand Jacob, and was afterwards transferred to the Political Agency Office in Kattiawar, where he rose to the post of Personal Assistant to the Political Agent, serving in that capacity under Colonel Anderson and Sir J. B. Peile, and proving himself a tried and trustworthy servant of Government. He was later on appointed Dewan of Kutch, but owing to some differences, reverted to his former post in Kattiawar. He was subsequently appointed Fourth Judge of the Small Causes Court at Bombay, and discharged the duties of the office for some years; after which he retired on pension. Mr. Nulkar was a member of the Forest Commission, and the Government of India were pleased to appoint him a member of the Public Service Commission. He was for several years president of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, which office he resigned last year. About twelve years ago, he was one of the few Hindu gentlemen who first saw the light of Freemasonry in Lodge "Rising Star of Western India."

THE *Englishman* makes the following reference to a recent incident:—Mr. Justice Parsons has explained that he went to Mr. King's dinner under the impression that it was not to be of a political character, and that there would be no attack on the policy of Government. After reading the full report of the proceedings, it is difficult to see how Mr. Justice Parsons can excuse his extraordinary conduct, but in the light of his "explanation" it would almost seem as if he had set himself deliberately to bring discredit upon his entertainers. Mr. Justice Scott and the other speakers were strongly of opinion that nothing had been said that could be construed into an offence, and we are glad to hear that several prominent members of the Bombay Civil Service have made it known that they disclaim all sympathy with the judicial protestant. These Civilians have written expressing pain and regret at the incident, and indeed in doing this they are not going too far, for the interruption may well be held to cast a reflection upon the good sense and good breeding of all who are likely to be in any way associated with the touchy, wrong-headed Judge. It may well be asked how it was that Mr. Justice Parsons, who is such a stickler for the forms of propriety, refused to fall in with the views of his brother Judges, preferring to act in haughty independence, and to abandon his learned brothers to the general disgrace. His friends, however, must allow Mr. Justice Parsons some credit for a farcical vein of humour; it is a new and daring idea for a High Court Judge to figure as the Jenny Geddes of the Civil Service. If he had appeared in his robe and armed himself with a "cutty stool" the dramatic effect would have been perfect. On the whole, the incident is likely to be food for the hilarity of the Uncovenanted for some time to come, and also to some extent of chagrin to the members of the judicial joker's own service.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, Bartholomew DeSilva, a clerk in the Bank of Bombay, pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery with intent to cheat in having, on the 13th September, 22nd October, and 20th November last, forged certain debit slips for Rs. 50 each, and in having fraudulently used them as genuine. It was pleaded on behalf of the prisoner that he had borne a good character for some twenty years, during which he had been in the employ of Government and the Bank of Bombay. Medical evidence was adduced to show that prisoner had undergone an operation which would lead to imbecility and mental weakness; and taking into consideration, these circumstances, Mr. Justice Bayley sentenced the prisoner to five years, rigorous imprisonment.

MR. COOPER, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain M. Bean, Assistant Port Officer, and Captain Harvey of the P. and O. s.s. Mirzapore, have been appointed as a Court of Enquiry to ascertain the circumstances under which the steam Yacht Zingara grounded off Alibag, on the 10th of November. The Court will assemble next Friday.

INDIA is not as dependent as it used to be upon European art for its Christmas and New Years Cards. Messrs. Hormusjee Sorabjee and Co., of Medow Street, have introduced a very interesting series of photographic cards of various celebrated scenes and cities in India, which will be very acceptable to home recipients.

SOMETHING dreadful is about to happen between Poona and Allahabad. The *Morning Post* of the latter town, has received the following telegram:—"From the Proprietors of the *Deccan Herald*, Poona, to the Editor of the *Morning Post*:—Apologise unreservedly immediately, defamatory para., 29, concerning our newspaper, otherwise proceedings taken here." We wish the proprietors of the *Deccan Herald*, says the other paper, had been a little more explicit. We cannot apologise, unreservedly or otherwise, for the simple reason that we do not quite know what to apologise for. Perhaps a blood-curdling lawyer's letter from Poona may enlighten us, and we shall be able to satisfy our fiery contemporary.

THE lawfulness of paper chasing on Sunday having been discussed in Bombay this week, it may be interesting to give the three following answers to a question that was recently asked in a Divinity paper in England relating to the plucking of corn by the disciples on the Sabbath day. "It was lawful for the disciples to eat corn on the Sabbath because Moses ate shew-bred in the Ark." "The disciples had not been at early morning service, therefore it was lawful for them to eat the corn." "A farmer one day sewed (*sic*) some corn, and in the night his enemy came and sewed talents, and the talents sprang up and choked the corn."

IT will be highly gratifying to the Prince and Princess of Wales, says *Truth*, to learn from the City address presented to the Duke and Duchess of Fife, that the Aldermen and Common Councillors of the City have "invariably watched with affectionate interest the domestic life of his Royal Highness, of his amiable consort, and the members of their family." In the meantime, I see that the Duke of Fife is about to preside over some sort of Unionist orgie at Edinburgh, and we may reasonably presume that his Grace will subscribe to the Unionist funds. As a matter of fact, therefore, in granting to the Duke and Duchess an annuity of £3,000 per annum, we have been enabling him to subscribe to Unionist funds without trenching upon his private means.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

It is understood that Lord Harris will proceed to Bombay in the middle of March.

STANLEY'S MARCH TO THE COAST.

Mr. Stanley arrived at Tsrca (?) on Saturday. He was in good health, although he appeared aged.

MR. GLADSTONE DECLINES AN APOLOGY.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

Mr. Gladstone has declined Malleson's apology and sues for five thousand pounds sterling.

AMERICA'S REPORT ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

The American Secretary to the Treasury in his annual report proposes to repeat compulsory coinage of silver.

PORTUGAL REFUSES TO YIELD TO ENGLAND.

Portugal replying to Zambezi maintains her rights, and refuses to yield to the English menace.

THE DISESTABLISHMENT OF ENGLISH AND WELSH CHURCHES.

The Liberal Federation has adopted motions for the payment of members, and the disestablishment of the English and Welsh churches.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 3.

President Harrison in his Message to Congress says that there is less friction with Canada over the Fisheries Question, which he hopes will soon be equitably adjusted.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY.

The treaty between the United States and Great Britain for enlarging the number of extraditable offences will shortly be submitted to the Senate.

REVISION OF TARIFF.

The Message states that the excessive surplus demands the re-adjustment of the fiscal policy of Government, and recommends the revision of the tariff while not impairing reasonable protection of home industries.

It favors ocean mail appropriations and merchant marine reserve similar to England and liberal progressive policy for the promotion of foreign commerce.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

As regards the silver question, the President disapproves of any great increase in the coinage of silver dollars, and adds that the plan of issue of notes on deposits of silver bullion, at market value, is worthy of careful examination.

SURPLUS IN THE AUSTRIAN BUDGET.

VIENNA, DEC. 3.

The Reichsrath reassembled to-day, when the Budget for 1890 was introduced, which shows a surplus of fifteen and half millions of florins.

A moderate graduated income-tax is proposed.

FURTHER NEWS ABOUT STANLEY AND EMIN.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

News from Zanzibar states that Stanley and Emin met Captain Wissmann's caravan at Issua on the 30th November. Both are described as being much aged by their travels and privations. Emin says he desires no honor to be shown him, and wishes to re-enter the Khedive's service.

A grand feast took place in the German camp in celebration of the meeting, and the march to the Coast was resumed on the 1st instant.

MR. GLADSTONE ON IRELAND.

Mr. Gladstone addressed a crowded meeting at Manchester yesterday, and spoke only of Ireland, the condition of which, he said, had improved through the good counsel of Irish leaders, and not through any action of Government.

A NEW MAGAZINE RIFLE.

The Duke of Cambridge ordered a new magazine rifle to be immediately supplied to the Aldershot division.

THE DOCK-LABOURERS' STRIKE.

The strike among the dock-labourers at Bristol concluded through mediation.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 3.

The Sultan's firman granting amnesty has been despatched to Crete; it, however, curtails some of the liberties and privileges of the Cretans.

THE LEPROSY BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD DEC. 4.

The Leprosy Bill is not likely to be brought up for some time as the authorities consulted have not all replied.

CAPTAIN YOUNGHUSBAND'S SAFE TOUR.

News has just been received in Cashmir of Captain Younghusband's safe arrival at Gilgit after a most difficult and adventurous journey.

MR. G. HYNES TAKES FURLOUGH.

Mr. G. Hynes, Postmaster-General of Burma, is about to take six months' furlough, when Mr. W. J. Ham, Assistant Director-General, officiates for him.

ORGANIZATION OF MILITARY POLICE BATTALIONS.

One of the questions connected with Upper Burma, which are likely to come up for disposal very shortly, is the future organisation of the military police battalions of local regiments, and may possibly be formed out of the material available as the force is reduced.

HYDERABAD CHLOROFORM COMMISSION.

The investigations of the Hyderabad Chloroform Commission having been brought to completion, Dr. Lauder Brunton has telegraphed a summary of the conclusions to the *Lancet*. Nearly 500 animals from horses to rabbits, were experimented on, and numerous observations being taken in every case. The results are believed to fully justify the pains taken in arriving at them. It seems to be conclusively established that the danger of chloroform lies in asphyxia or overdose, and that it has no direct effect upon the action of the heart.

ESCAPE FROM THE ASSASSIN'S KNIFE.

The whole of Hyderabad was startled yesterday morning by the news that the Minister has had an escape from the assassin's knife. The inquiry has been entrusted to Colonel Ludlow, Inspector-General of Police, who was mainly instrumental in bringing the plot to light. No details are forthcoming yet.

EXECUTION OF TANTIA BHIL.

Tantia Bhil was hanged this morning. His courage stood to the last.

SUSPENSION OF A PLEADER.

Mr. F. W. Quarry, Pleader, has been suspended by the High Court, North-West Provinces, for one year for unprofessional conduct.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

COURTALLUM, DEC. 4.

After early tea H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor left Tinnevelly at 7-30 on Tuesday morning for Courtallum, driving the first three miles in an open barouche belonging to the Zemindar of Ettigapuram. At the Rev. Mr. Schafter's house a large body of Native Christians, numbering two thousand with Bishop Caldwell at their head, met the Prince and garlanded him with flowers. The children sang songs of welcome.

The Prince from here drove in a carriage specially built for the occasion to the order of the Maharajah of Travancore, whose guest the Prince remains for the next eight days. The rest of the party followed in tongas supplied by Browne and Company, Ootacamund.

The journey of 36 miles was accomplished in five hours, Courtallum being reached at 11-30.

At the Residency the Prince was received by the Maharajah, the Resident, Mrs. Hanyngton, the Dewan, Mr. Watts, Chief Secretary; and other Travancore officials, with all of whom the Prince shook hands. After breakfast the Prince inspected samples of Travancore produce, and saw a large elephant's tusk, seven feet in length, which was recently found in the forests. At 3-30 H. H. the Maharajah paid the Prince a State visit, which the Prince returned at 4-30.

At dark Mrs. Hanyngton drove the Prince to see a beautiful waterfall, which was brilliantly illuminated. The whole town was also illuminated.

There was a small dinner party at 8 p.m., and after dinner the Maharajah with the Dewan entered the dining-room.

In proposing the Prince's health the Maharajah said:—"This is the first occasion on which any ruler of Travancore has been privileged to receive and entertain a member of the Royal Family of England. I rejoice exceedingly that it has fallen to my lot to do so. I thank your Royal Highness most cordially for doing me this honour. We welcome you with all the heartiness which springs from the deep loyalty and devotion we bear your, revered grandmother and your illustrious parents. I hope your Royal Highness's tour will be enjoyable and that you may find good sport in Travancore. I wish your Royal Highness health, success, and every happiness." The Prince returned thanks in an appropriate speech. After dinner there was a very brilliant display of fireworks which was witnessed by immense crowds.

LORD CONNEMARA'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 4.

Objection is being raised to H. E. the Governor touring during Christmas holidays, as it will interfere with the holidays of officials at stations to be visited.

THE STATUTORY CIVIL SERVICE.

The *Gazette* announces that Government has been requested to submit to the Government of India names of three qualified candidates for appointment to the Statutory Civil Service in this presidency. Government will base its recommendations on the results of the competitive examination which is restricted to twenty-five candidates.

SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT.

The Commander-in-Chief arrives here on Saturday and goes into camp.

THE NOWGOWAN MURDER CASE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, DEC. 4.

The Sessions Judge's Court of Indore to-day disposed of a very important case. Khan Bahadur Khory defended the five railway employes at Nowgowan, charged with the murder of a robber, while the latter was absconding with the spoils. Owing to insufficient evidence the prisoners were acquitted.

PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 4.

Shooting began early this morning and continued with short intervals till sunset. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught were at the ranges in the early part of the afternoon.

The following were the completed matches:—

Squad Trial Stakes.—For which the Duke gives a prize. 2nd Royal Lancashire Regiment scoring 96 points out of possible 120, the winners beating all previous record; 1st Royal North Lancashire Regiment, 86 points; 1st Royal Fusiliers, 63 points; Dublin Fusiliers, 62 points; Lancashire Fusiliers, 61 points; and 2nd Durham Light Infantry, 45 points; Sergeant G. Blackman, in charge of the winning squad, receives a special prize of Rs. 50.

Match 35—The Duchess of Connaught's Cup. 2nd Durham Light Infantry, the winning team, scored 273 points; 1st Bombay Grenadiers, 248 points; 26th Bombay Infantry, 247 points; 2nd Gloster Regiment, 233 points; 3rd Bombay Cavalry, 232 points; 47th North Lancashire Regiment, 232 points; 7th Bombay Infantry, 228 points; Royal Fusiliers, 189 points; and 10th Bombay Infantry, 153 points.

Match 15.—The Knowles Cup was won by the 7th Bombay Native Infantry with 86 points. Captain Carleton commanded the winning team of the Duchess of Connaught's Cup, which was presented him by the donor.

After the match shooting was done under very favourable condition; light was good, and no wind to speak of.

THE BOMBAY CONGRESS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

AHMEDNUGGUR, DEC. 3.

A Congress meeting, attended by over three thousand persons, representing the Maharatta, Mahomedan, and other communities, was held this evening to suggest subjects and elect delegates for the next gathering, and Sirdar Dabholkar presided. The Rev. Mr. Hume spoke on two important propositions. The Deccan Congress Committee was represented by Messrs. Tilak and Namjoshi. The subjects proposed were:—Legislative Council Reform; local option in Abkari, the Indemnity, Official Secrets, and Succession Duty Acts, and permanent settlement of compulsory education. The number of delegates elected for the district was 59. The report of the secretaries showed that over thirty meetings, attended by over fifteen thousand people, were held during the last year in the district.

GUNTUR, DEC. 4.

At a meeting held here, presided over by Rev. L. B. Wolf prayers were offered for Mr. Bradlaugh's recovery. The speeches were delivered in vernacular. Messrs. Bhavanachary and Sreeramulu, pleaders, and Venkatappayya merchant, were elected delegates for the National Congress with acclamation. Cheers were given to the Queen-Empress and Mr. Hume.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, DEC. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Oceana, with homeward Indian mails of 29th November, arrived here at 5 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, DEC. 3.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, from Trieste, left this evening for Bombay.

The same Company's s. s. Thisbe (extra) left for Bombay this evening.

COLOMBO, DEC. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Coromandel, with the China and Australian mails, left here for Bombay at 10 a.m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollers	4 9-16

The Manchester Market was firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5 1½
8½ " "	6 4
40s Mule Twist	9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 11-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97¼
per cent. French Rentes	87¾
4 per cent. Rupee paper	70
4½ per cent. "	72¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¾
Bar Silver	Nominal.

SPORT IN MAHABLESHWAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LAST week was a red-letter one in the annals of big game shikar at Mahableshwar, a tiger and a panther having been bagged on Tuesday and Thursday. A report having come in that a tiger had killed a cow near the head of the Kistna Valley, Colonel Lyttelton, Captain Forbes, Dr. Kilkelly, Mr. Herbert, and Mr. Pinney started off at daybreak on the 26th, and descended into the valley from Mahableshwar village. The jungle was very thick, and five guns were none too many for the line taken up. However, they were duly posted, and an army of two hundred beaters beat towards them, with the usual accompaniment of howls and yells, which speedily had the desired effect. The tiger came on well in advance of the beat to the interval between Colonel Lyttelton and Mr. Pinney, but a stop who had been judiciously posted there turned him off in the direction of the latter, who rolled him over dead with a single shot from his twelve bore rifle, thus having the good fortune to bag the first tiger he ever went for. There was some delay in getting the body up the hill, and the skinning operation was not concluded until shortly before midnight. The skin, though not very large, was well marked, and the measurement of the tiger was 8ft. 6in.

On the 28th *khubber* again came in that a tiger had killed a cow lower down the same valley not far from Kate's Point. The same party set out somewhat later in the day, and on reaching the ground were met with the intelligence that it was not a tiger but a panther that had killed. However, though rather disappointed, the guns took their places, Captain Forbes at the top, Colonel Lyttelton at the bottom of the line. Five minutes after the beat began, the panther broke cover in front of the latter, emerging from a jungle path which ran directly under his tree. He could not have had a better chance, nor did he fail to avail himself of it. Like the tiger the panther rolled over dead to one shot, the 450 express proving in this instance as deadly as the larger weapon. The panther was a female six feet long, with a coat in beautiful condition. Thus ended a most satisfactory year's big-game shooting, four tigers and two panthers having been brought to bag. There can be no doubt but that this success is due to the more systematic method of beating, and the credit of this is due to the Mahableshwar shikarries—Laroo in particular—and future sportsmen are strongly recommended to trust to him if they wish to be equally fortunate.

BARODA NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, DEC. 3.

IT is officially announced that their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay, in company with Mr. Childers, M.P., and Mrs. Childers, will pay Baroda a flying visit on the 17th instant, before proceeding to Ahmedabad. During their short stay here, visits will be exchanged between their Excellencies and their Highnesses the Maharajah and Maharani, and some of the most notable buildings in the city, such as the new Laxmi Villas Palace, the Countess of Dufferin's Hospital, the Baroda College, &c., will be inspected, as well as the collection of State jewels in the Nagar Bagh Palace. In the evening, either a review of the State troops will be held, to which the Agent to the Governor General, together with the station officers and all the principal officers of the State will be invited, or an exhibition of sports in the arena will take place. The official programme has not yet been drawn up, but the events noted above will form the greatest part of it. Arrangements are already being made for the decoration of the route from the station and for befitting honours being paid; and there is no doubt that their Excellencies and their friends will receive an enthusiastic and cordial welcome. They will leave for Ahmedabad by the mail train of the 18th. It seems Baroda will have a lot of visitors this season. His Highness Vindhlya Nath, the cousin of the Maharajah of Durbhanga in Behar, will also visit Baroda shortly, and will be the guest of the Gaekwar. So you see that after all Baroda will soon be relieved of its dull monotony by the gay doings we are about to have.

Captain J. C. Francis (5th Bombay Light Infantry), Cantonment Magistrate, Baroda, has been granted furlough for one year. Lieutenant A. Beale, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years.

Mr. G. B. Reid, C.S., the Special Appellate Officer for Giras and Wanta, is under orders to proceed to Surat, where he is appointed to act as Collector. Mr. E. T. Candy, C.S., it is believed, will take up Mr. Reid's duties here.

SERIOUS NUISANCE IN POONA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Talk of a London fog; it is nothing to the present atmospheric condition which prevails at Poona. All along the road, which runs from the Gunneshkhind railway crossing to the hospital, a yellow, blinding, and smothering cloud exists. It is so dense that you can hardly distinguish an approaching carriage. Permit me to say that I do not exaggerate the condition of things in the least.

The cause of all this inconvenience is that the G. I. P. Railway Company are extending their goods accommodation and are about to build a new station. To prepare the site the ground of several acres in extent has to be raised about 6 feet. The work has been let to contractors and earth is being carried from every available spot near Poona to the site near the Sassoon Hospital. Carts and donkeys in hundreds are carrying earth all day to the site of the new station, and there is not merely the cutting up of the road by the wheels to be taken into account, but the upsetting of carts and donkey loads of earth to add to the accumulation produced by the natural wear of the road surface. The state of the road is simply inconceivable, but the atmosphere is positively irrespirable and must create disease if no measures are taken to stop this traffic.

Why the Sanitary Commissioner does not interfere, no one knows; nor why the Executive Engineer in whose charge the road is, sits with folded arms, no one can say.

The Railway Company has the full monopoly of its own line and can run material for filling from many places along it without cutting up our road and injuring the health of the people. The contractors take earth from any place whence they can procure it, and there is no guarantee that all the material carted is quite unobjectionable. At present the carting is going on from the side of the river above the bridge, where the deposits of years back are being dried up, and it behoves the Sanitary Commissioner to see whether it is right that this should be carted through a popular station and dropped freely about its highways. He should read Dr. Tyndall on "Dust and Disease."

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Poona, Dec. 3.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

THE following is the programme of H. E. the Governor's tour in Kathiawar and Guzerat for December 1889:—

December 11th.—Leave Grant Road at 10-5 a.m.

December 12th—Arrive Ahmedabad at 9-5 p.m.; leave at 9-35 a.m.; receive address from Sanand Municipality at 10-15 a.m.; arrive Wadhwan Civil Station at 12-35 p.m.; introduction of the Jhalavad Chiefs at 12-50 p.m.; leave by the Morbi Railway at 2 p.m.; and arrive Morbi at 7 p.m.

December 13th.—View the town, &c., morning; lay foundation-stone of school, afternoon.

December 14th.—Leave Morbi at 7-30 a.m.; arrive Vankaner at 8-45 a.m.; open the bridge over the Machu river and leave Vankaner at 9-30 a.m.; arrive Rajkot at 11-30 a.m.; opening ceremony of Morbi Railway Extension and opening of the Rajkot Horse Show, afternoon.

December 15th.—View water-works and Rajkumar College, morning.

December 16th.—Leave for Jatalsar at 7 a.m.; arrive Gondal at 10 a.m.; arrive Jetalsar at 1-30 p.m.; leave for Porebunder by special train 2-30 p.m.; arrive Porebunder opening ceremony railway 6-30 p.m.

December 17th.—Visit of the Rana, and return at 8-30 a.m.; view the town and open the Mahomedan school; leave for Jatalsar at 3-30 p.m.; arrive Jatalsar at 7-30 p.m.; and leave by special train at 10 p.m.

December 18th.—Arrive Wadhwan at 6 a.m.; leave Wadhwan at 6-55 a.m.; receive address from Viramgam Municipality at 8-50 a.m.; arrive Ahmedabad at 11-25 a.m. Her Excellency Lady Reay arrives at 9-5 a.m.; and opens Jubilee Hospital at 5 p.m.

December 19th.—Unveil Mr. Philpott's bust at 9 a.m.; address from District Board at 1 p.m.; lay first stone of Sabarmatti Bridge at 4 p.m.

December 20th.—Cut first sod of new drainage works at 8-30 a.m.; investiture of H. H. the Raja of Lunawada at 4-30 p.m.

December 21st.—To Sarkej at 7 a.m.

December 22nd.—Stop.

THE ALL SAINTS' SISTERS.

THERE is in Bombay a community whose existence is little known to the general public, and as their work benefits classes in Bombay beyond the reach of other good influences, and has for its object the general benefit of humanity, a short account of the sisterhood of All Saints may not be uninteresting.

The All Saints community, consisting of 300 members, has its head-quarters in Margaret Street, London, and branches in all parts of the world. The works taken up are (1) Educational, including Orphanages, (2) Hospital, and (3) Parochial.

In England there are over thirty branches,—a few self-supporting, but the majority being carried on amongst the poor and orphans, are dependent on the public for support. The Home centre, in sending Sisters to foreign lands to work, helps them as much as possible from the Sisterhood Funds until the branch becomes rooted, and the local undertaking receive sufficient local aid from those interested. In America and South Africa large branches are now carried on. In the former country the work is self-supporting and in the latter almost so. The Bombay branch, which has been at work for eleven years, is however still a great drain on the Central funds. Probably one of the chief reasons why the branch in this city has proved such a burden is the frequent breaking down in health of the sisters and workers, and the frequent necessity for sending them home. At present sixteen sisters are employed in Bombay, and considering that the nature of their employment demands prolonged and unremitting labour daily it is scarcely a matter for wonder that they break down in a climate which tries the strength of strong men. The works of the Sisterhood in Bombay are:—1st, the St. Peter's Girls' School at Mazagon, which receives a Government educational grant. The Sisters educate here 130 European and Eurasian children; one-third of these are boarders and of these twelve are either wholly free or pay a nominal sum—their clothing board and educational expenses, being supplied by charity; 2nd, St. Peter's Home, at Mazagon, an orphanage and home for the destitute; at present 9 orphans and 5 other inmates live there. This home is also centre for important parochial work amongst the very poorest and lowest of the Eurasian population. Little is generally known of the abject poverty and the low standard of morality which exists here, and as those employed on this work have to distribute clothing, food, and sometimes money, it is found to be the greatest drain on the funds of the Sisterhood. 3rd, the Cathedral Girls' School in the Fort, worked much on the same lines as at Mazagon, but with fewer boarders. There is a large and important parochial work here too amongst Europeans. 4th, the nursing of the European General Hospital, with its further development of providing trained and reliable nurses for private cases, is a well-known work of five years' growth, and has been such a success in meeting a long felt want not only in the hospital, but amongst the European community in the presidency that scarcely any remarks need be made regarding this work. It is perhaps not too much to say that unless Government had found in the administrative capacity of the Sisterhood of All Saints the means for organising this nursing scheme, we should still have been without it. For several years the cost of working and supporting this nursing scheme proved a great drain on the Sisterhood's funds, owing to the expense of bringing nurses from England, who either left or fell sick within a few months of their arrival. Now, happily, there is a nursing fund in a flourishing condition financially, and under the management of a special committee of European gentlemen. 5th, the nursing of the Cama Hospital is one of the tasks most recently taken up, and it may be mentioned that here many native women are being trained for working under the Lady Dufferin Fund. 6th, the nursing of the J. J. Hospital is at present under consideration; it is here proposed to train native nurses for the Lady Reay Fund.

It will thus be seen that the Sisterhood of All Saints with its staff of sixteen sisters, is doing valuable and important service to the public. They labor in that grossly insanitary locality, Mazagon, amongst a poor Eurasian population degraded physically, mentally, and morally to the lowest degree; they educate, clothe, and feed orphans and the destitute, and they devote much time and labor to the education of children; to the Sisterhood we owe our nursing, and Lady Dufferin's Fund its trained nurses—not a poor record for eleven years' labor in an Indian climate, and where every work may be said to have been initiated *de novo*. In the schools and as nurses the Sisters employed receive only their board at the institutions for other charges, and for the support of others engaged in unremunerative work and for the maintenance of institutions like St. Peter's Home and the parochial work at Mazagon, it is now generally known that the Sisters are dependent on outside aid, and the only reliable fund being the proceeds, derived from the sale of articles sent annually from England and from needle-work done at the home at Mazagon. An erroneous impression prevails that money collected by the Sisters is devoted to religious ceremonial purposes, but such is not the case; the funds of each work are kept separately, be it educational or nursing, and any reserve or balances remain to the credit of these works, and do not benefit the Sisterhood in any way, the Sisters being merely unpaid workers. As has already been said it is for work amongst the poorer classes at Mazagon that aid is sought, and if for humanity's sake any one wishes to aid a self-sacrificing community in a self-imposed task he may do so on visiting St. Peter's School, Mazagon, on the 5th 6th, and 7th instant, and assisting at the annual sale, the proceeds of which are devoted to the abovenamed works, H. E. Lady Reay has kindly promised to attend the sale on Friday.

LADY REAY AT THE PARSEE MATERNITY ASYLUM.

LADY REAY, accompanied by the Right Hon. Mr. Childers, M. P. and Mrs. Childers, and attended by Captain Briggs, paid a visit yesterday afternoon to the Parsee Maternity Asylum at Queen's Road. Her ladyship was received by the managing committee of the asylum, composed of Messrs. S. S. Bengalee, C.I.E., Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Framjee D. Petit, Doctors Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasjee Pestonjee, Dinshaw B. Master, Jehangir J. Cursetjee, and the indefatigable honorary secretary and chief physician Dr. T. B. Nariman, and Mr. and Mrs. P. N. Wadia. The visitors expressed themselves highly pleased with the arrangements of the hospital, and Lady Reay and Mrs. Childers made kind inquiries after the health of the inmates, including the mothers and their babes, all of whom appeared quite happy and comfortable. Dr. Nariman explained to the visitors the aims and objects of the Institution and the peculiar circumstances which called it into existence, dwelling at some length upon the difficulties under which the poorer sections, and even the middle class women of the community are placed at the most critical times of their lives and the good the institution has done and is doing by breaking the barriers which prejudice has raised in the treatment of women. The asylum was started as an experimental measure at first and its utility may be said to have been already proved when it is considered that 1,500 patients had to be refused admission during the thirty months the hospital has been in existence. This was owing to the want of accommodation at the command of the committee in the small building in which the present asylum is located. Funds were now forthcoming through the liberality of members of the community for erecting a more suitable and permanent hospital, and they were only waiting for Government to sanction a grant of the site which has been applied for.

ONE of the recommendations of the Committee which assembled in Simla last September to consider the railway extensions to be carried out in 1890-91, is that the Bikanir-Jodpur line should be pushed through to Bhawalpore. Steps, says the *Sind Gazette*, are already in progress to carry out the project. The same paper hears that the Engineer Officers in charge of the Hyderabad-Umerkot line have received orders to proceed with the laying down of the rails as rapidly as the progress of their survey permits. It is hoped that communication may be thus effected by the end of March next between the two towns. This is of good augury for the realization of our project for a railway to Agra. The gap between Umerkot and Pachpadra cannot be allowed to remain a standing reproach to our railway administration, after the Sind portion of the through line has been completed.

EXCITING ADVENTURE WITH AN ELEPHANT IN BOMBAY.

A MOST exciting scene was witnessed at Mazagon yesterday morning, an infuriated elephant breaking loose and causing a considerable amount of trouble ere he could be captured. It appears that the elephant, a present to the Shah of Persia from the Nawab of Joonaghur, had been forwarded to his Highness Aga Khan in charge of its keeper, and was located on Tuesday morning in the compound at Hussainbaugh, Mount Road, Mazagon. Yesterday morning, at about 8 o'clock the mahout who is the custodian of the animal, after giving him his usual food, took the elephant away for a drink of water, and naturally a crowd of people collected to see the animal. The elephant has been trained by its custodian to perform several feats, and the curious crowd being desirous to see the animal perform, requested the keeper to put it through its paces. To this the keeper agreed; but the elephant evidently did not feel so inclined, and became infuriated. It caught hold of its custodian, and threw him aside. The man not to be done, repeated his attempts to make the animal perform. But the brute grew still more excited, and raising the man with its trunk, threw him violently on the ground. The infuriated animal then made a charge at the crowd, causing them to flee. The elephant then made for a bullock that was in the compound, threw it down, and upset a labour-cart scattering the stones, with which it was laden about the yard. His next feat was to proceed to the adjoining compound, and root up the trees there. A perfect panic now seized the people. The police being informed of what was going on, several European Officers, together with Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, repaired to the spot. The mahout informed the officers that the animal had behaved in a similar manner three or four times previously, and dreaded the spear. Then followed a most amusing scene. Several men accustomed to handle the spear were procured, and they in a body charged the elephant. But the animal instead of showing any fear or dread of the spear, became still more angry, and charged the attacking party, scattering them in all directions. The spearmen, however, being persuaded to have another try returned to the charge, and after several unsuccessful attempts the animal was cowed, and driven into a corner where he was fastened by thick ropes to several large trees. Even after that nobody dared venture near the animal, the mahout himself being unable to do anything owing to the injuries he had sustained. Two European Police Officers and a number of mounted sowars were stationed near the spot to watch the animal, and to give warning in case of its managing to get loose. The reason the elephant got refractory, it appears, was that another younger elephant, which is located in the same compound, had been fed before him yesterday morning, which evidently displeased him, as it showed signs of bad temper at the time. The younger elephant has been consequently removed, and located in another compound.

VINTAGE PROSPECTS OF 1889.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER AND CO., Wine shippers to the East, for whom Mr. Walter George Treacher is the Bombay agent, in their annual report on Vintage prospects of 1889, state:—

From almost every vine growing district on the Continent of Europe, reports reached us of the superabundant rain that fell during the gathering of the grapes. Jupiter Pluvius seems to have done his best to bring to nought the intended making of Wine, notably in Spain, and in some parts of France.

Fine weather prevailed in France at the commencement of the gathering for Bordeaux, but this was a long way from finished when heavy rains and cold weather set in, and in consequence the quality of 1889's will be somewhat uneven. The produce of the Bordeaux districts does not come up in quantity to that of 1888. The production has been large in all high-class growths of the "Medoc," and comparatively smaller in the "Palus," and all vineyards producing inferior grades. There are *some* Wines possessing good body, and a fair rich color, while others are at present green and unripe. We are disposed to think that their development will show satisfactory results, as has often been the case with Wines showing analogous characteristics in former years. 1887's we confidently recommend as full-flavored, with plenty of body, sweetness, and color. The growers' estimate of a probable bad year for Burgundy in consequence of severe storms in July, seem to have been realised. These storms devastated whole estates. Still, it is satisfactory to know that some good Wine has been made, notably in the Cote d'Or, but it is, of course, far too early to pronounce any positive opinion as to the quality, although it seems to indicate a vinosity above the average, combined with excellent color. For Cognac the result of the gathering is but one-half of that of 1888, but that half will be very valuable for the purposes of distillation. Seeing that so many vineyards have had to be replanted owing to the past devastations of the Phylloxera, in consequence, some considerable time must elapse before genuine Cognac can be purchased at a moderate figure. The champagne vintage was early, an evident sign of the ripening of the grapes, and consequent good quality. The vintage terminated at the end of September, and in one respect is of an unprecedented character. So great is the demand for this invigorating Wine, that certain houses made it their business to secure supplies *before the vintage commenced*, reserving immense quantities before knowing what its price would be. It is true the Wine made was not large, but to pay for the *must* at about seven francs per bottle, taking all risks, seems almost fabulous. In fact, the price paid for 1889's, which are undoubtedly good, exceeds the price that high-class, and old landed champagnes of good years, can be obtained in London, duty paid. The Saumur vintage is only just completed. The quantity is not large, and the quality is irregular. The prices for the Wine on the spot are much higher than would have been the case but for the fabulous prices that have been paid for champagne.

While writing, we have no positive information as to the gathering in Germany which has been delayed, because of the late open weather. This allows the grapes to remain on the vine, thereby developing more saccharine than they otherwise would do. This property usually develops a fine quality Wine. There are Still Hocks, and Still Hocks. The sherry vintage in Spain is about the worst ever known. Heavy rains helped to destroy the grapes, and made the roads to the vineyards impassable. There can be but a small portion of Wine made, and what is made, will, we think, find its way into France, there to be converted into Brandy. Sherries of fair age, and of excellent quality, are yet abundant in the Bodegas. In regard to Tarragona and Spanish red Wine. Wet weather prevailed during the gathering, and owing to a wet summer the vines suffered from mildew. Shippers have to depend upon old stocks for present supplies, and prices have advanced from £1 to £3 per pipe, large contracts are not taken. The Vintage on the Douro Portugal was also late in commencing, scarcely a grape was gathered before October, evidencing a want of sunshine during the summer months. In Portugal, as in France, it is quite true that "*c'est le mois d' Aout qui fait le gout*," and August of this year was cool and damp over the greater part of Europe. The month of September was fine, and grapes ripened steadily, there were no small bullet-like grapes of the size of peas, which are so often found, and add greenness to the Wine. Of the future prospects of the Alto Douro we are able to write more hopefully than last year; many new plantations of American Vines are to be found, upon which are grafted the favourite old Portuguese Vines, Mourisco, Alvarilhao, Touriga, Bastardo, and others. That pest, the Phylloxera, is being successfully kept in check in the Vineyards where the proprietors still have money, and we hope that the worst days for the country which produces the finest Wines in the world are gone. Port Wine is daily advancing in popularity; it has always been recognised by medical men as useful in many cases of illness, and for its intrinsic merits it ought to be so recommended.

At Madeira the Vintage has been good as to quality, but we have no particular accounts from the Island as to the characteristics of the new Wine, nor as to the quantity that has been made. There would appear to be an increasing demand for good, sound Maderias. Prices are very firm. The Island of Sicily escaped the rains that fell so freely in other Wine producing districts. The Vintage generally was abundant, the quality may be taken as that of a fair average year. Marsala Wine is properly recognised by the medical faculty as possessing excellent anti-scorbutic properties, there is no doubt that the Vines in Sicily are adapted to the particular soil of the Island, which is more or less volcanic.

PRINCE VICTOR OF HOHENLOHE has in hand a marble statue of the Prince of Wales for the new building of the Royal College of Music.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held at the Municipal Office yesterday, Dr. Blaney in the chair. The following gentlemen also were present:—Messrs. M. B. Bharbhaya, K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabrajee, Dosabhoy Framjee, Fazulbhoy Visram, J. U. Yajnik, Dr Cowasjee, Colonel Merewether, and Mr. Banajee.

TENDER FOR THE PAWAI WATER SCHEME.

The Committee considered letter from the Commissioner *re* the acceptance of a tender for the Pawai Water Scheme, and in accordance with his recommendation, on the motion of Colonel Merewether, sanctioned the acceptance by the Commissioner of the tender of Messrs. Hirjee and Rowjee for the excavation and masonry required for the construction of the dam at Pawai at schedule rates aggregating Rs. 66,308.

CARRYING A DRAIN THROUGH A NEIGHBOUR'S GROUND.

The Committee further considered memorandum from the Commissioner, asking approval under Section 230 of the Act, to an order in writing being issued to Mr. Bhawoo Ramchandra, authorizing him to carry a drain from his house in Girgaum Back Road into, through, or under the land belonging to Mr. Sitaram Dhakji Waslekar. The letter from Mr. Waslekar objecting to pay the cost of carrying such drain from the gully of his neighbour, was also considered.

Colonel Merewether proposed that, as applied for by the Commissioner, the committee approve of his issuing an order in writing under the terms of the Act, authorizing Mr. Bhawoo Ramchander to carry a drain from his house in Girgaum Back Road into, through, or under the land belonging to Mr. Waslekar, to the Municipal drain in that thoroughfare, provided however that each party paid a moiety of the cost of the new connection.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee moved an amendment to the effect that the committee authorized the Commissioner to carry the drain direct from the house of Mr. Bhawoo Ramchander, to the main drain in Girgaum Back Road, provided Mr. Sitaram Dhakji and Mr. Bhawoo Ramchander each paid a moiety of the cost of the connection.

Mr. Javerilal seconded the amendment, which on being put to the meeting was lost. Col. Merewether's proposition on being put to the meeting was carried.

EXTENSION TO THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

The Committee next considered a letter from the Commissioner on the subject of Mr. Stevens' detailed estimates of the new Municipal building.

It was resolved that the Corporation be recommended to sanction a further expenditure of Rs. 9,659 to provide for the cost of the extension of the new Municipal buildings approved by the resolution of the Corporation, dated 13th March 1889.

SCHEDULE OF ESTABLISHMENT.

The Committee proceeded to consider the schedule of establishment proposed by the Commissioner in accordance with Section 79 of the Act, and of the Budget estimates for 1890-91.

Mr. Javerilal pointed out that there was an increase in the expenditure of Rs. 150,000 over last year's budget.

Dr. Cowasjee wished to know how this increase in the expenditure is to be met? The Corporation could not increase their expenditure without increasing the taxation.

The Municipal Commissioner explained that he was bound to place before the Committee under the provisions of the Act the schedule of establishment, and he had done so. He pointed out that the work of the Municipality had been increasing from day to day, and it was, therefore, necessary that the different departments should be properly strengthened.

Some discussion ensued on "statement No. 1" being read. This ran as follows:—It is absolutely necessary that the Commissioner should have some personal relief in the discharge of the current duties of his office, if he is to give that attention, which he must give, to matters of chief and pressing importance. Increased work in connection with assessment questions, &c., will devolve on the assistant, when the special officer gives the whole of his time as he should do, and as is proposed under the new scheme, to revenue audit and refund duties. The Municipal Secretary having asked to be relieved of the duty of supervising the printing and the stationery, it is proposed to transfer this work also to this appointment. It is accordingly proposed to increase the pay of the appointment to Rs. 500 per mensem."

The Municipal Commissioner, in the course of some remarks he made on the point, referred to the necessity of having a Deputy Commissioner, but he said that a deputy appointed under the provisions of the new Act, would be of scarcely any use to him. The provisions of the Act would have to be altered if they were to give him a deputy, to whom he could delegate some of his powers.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee was strongly in favour of appointing a Deputy Commissioner, instead of resorting to a half measure as had been proposed by the Commissioner in the schedule. If they wanted to relieve the Commissioner of his increasing duties, it must be by appointing a deputy, and not by giving him an assistant, whose services they would have to dispense with on the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner, which the Corporation would have to do sooner or later. It might be that the Corporation would have, when the time came, to pay for the deputy as well as for the assistant now asked for by the Commissioner. Colonel Merewether agreeing with Mr. Dosabhoy observed that it was absolutely necessary to appoint a deputy.

The statement was then passed, and the Committee adjourned till this evening at 3 p.m.

MARCH-OUT OF THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

ON Tuesday evening the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. L. H. Bayley, were mustered on the *Maidan*, to the strength of two hundred and forty seven, and made a very pleasant moonlight march-out. The various companies were put through some preliminary exercises by the respective captains; and when they had been sufficiently proved the Colonel assumed command and marched the battalion off the ground by sections. The route followed by the regiment was along the Hornby Road, and headed by their band, the Corps made an excellent march-out to the Wodehouse Road, where wheeling to the right the battalion was brought to a halt on the Cooperage. The road in front of the Secretariat and High Court was the return route adopted by the battalion, and on gaining the *Maidan* the men were dismissed by their Colonel, who was very well satisfied with the attendance of the evening. The following is the strength of the rank-and-file present on parade.

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank & File.	Total.
A Company	1	2	...	1	1	...	31	36
B "	...	...	1	...	4	...	22	27
C "	...	1	...	...	3	...	20	24
D "	...	1	1	1	4	...	31	38
E "	...	1	...	...	3	...	21	25
F "	...	...	1	...	2	...	20	23
G Cadets	...	...	1	...	3	...	17	21
H Cadets	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14
I Cadets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
K Cadets	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	4
L Cadets	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Army Staff	...	1	...	2	...	...	4	7
Staff & Band	...	...	...	...	1	...	26	27
Total	1	6	5	4	24	...	207	247

The following officers were on parade:—

Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Capts. Leathem, (Adjutant), Baird, Place, Nicholson, Lund, and Scandy (Paymaster),

Lieuts. T. M., English, F. W. English, and Goraforth.

2nd-Lieuts. Rowland and Kenny.

THE Lahore paper learns that regiments in India are still required to account for 90 per cent. of their empty blank cartridge cases, in spite of the many representations as to the impossibility of so doing. On a former occasion the stringency of this regulation was pointed out, for a similar rule does not exist at home. It seems, however, that the authorities still expect soldiers to pick up empty blank cartridge cases when practising night operations, or manœuvres that require quick movement. We cannot understand, our contemporary says, how the soldier manages to pick up as many as he does, and we think it might safely be left to commanding officers to return to store as many as they possibly can. If the matter were properly represented to the Government of India, the order would surely be modified.

ORIENTAL PROPHECIES.

(From the Pioneer)

THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

RUNJIT SINGH (1780-1839), on seeing a map of India with the British possessions all coloured in red, said: "Yes, it will all become red."—*Malleson*, 1884.

One Amir in Jehangir's time declared that if the English got a footing in India they would soon be masters.—*Wheeler*, 1876.

The people that live here are a mixture of most of the neighbouring countries, most of them fugitives and vagabonds, no account being here taken of them . . . licensed out of policy as the old Numidians to build up the greatest empire in the world.—*Fryer*, 1673.

SIND.

Kurrachee, you will yet be the glory of the East. Would that I could come alive again to see you in your grandeur.—*Sir Charles James Napier.*

THE INDIAN MUTINY OF 1857.

I know not what course events may take. I hope and pray that we may not reach the extremity of war. I wish for a peaceful term of office, but I cannot forget that in our Indian Empire that greatest of all blessings depends upon a greater variety of chances and a more precarious tenure than in any other quarter of the globe.

We must not forget that in the sky of India, serene as it is, a small cloud may arise, at first no bigger than a man's hand, but which, growing larger and larger, may at last threaten to burst and overwhelm us with ruin. What has happened once may harpen again.—"*Speech at the Banquet given by the East India Company to Lord Canning in the London Tavern August* 1855."

THE CENTENARY PROPHECY.

In 1757 the English had established their dominion in Bengal, and there were prophecies, said to be of ancient date, which foretold the downfall of the English power at the end of this century of supremacy.

Mr. E. O. Reade writes:—"I do not think I ever met one man in a hundred that did not give the Mahomedans credit for this prediction. I fully believe that the notion of change after a century of tenure was general, and I can testify with others to have heard of the prediction at least a quarter of a century previously." But call it prediction or superstition, the credit of it must, I think, be given to the Hindus.—*Kaye's Sepoy War.*

PROFITS OF TRADE.

I would never have any man to sell land to throw money into the funds. Depend upon it this rage of trade will destroy itself. You and I shall not see it, but time will come when there will be an end of it. Trade is like gaming. If a whole company are gamesters, play must cease, for there is nothing to be won. When all nations are traders there is nothing to be gained by trade, and it will stop first where it is brought to the greatest perfection.—*Dr. Johnson to Boswell.*

INDIAN WHEAT.

Before many years have passed a railway will be carried into the heart of the Punjab, and in the opinion of the late Lord Dalhousie India will then supply to our markets wheat of an excellent quality at twenty shillings a sack.—*Fawcett's Political Economy.*

EUPHRATES VALLEY RAILWAY.

But Tripoli, Baalbek and Palmyra are not played out. These main stations on the first and last of overland roads will hear before many years have passed the whistle of the railway, and in the evening of their days they will again be made happy.—*Sir Richard F. Burton, 14th January* 1876.

THE ACQUISITION OF CYPRUS.

The position of Cyprus would give to England a preponderating influence in the Mediterranean and place at her disposal the future destinies of the Levant. Egypt and Syria would soon become her tributaries, and she would acquire an overawing position in respect to Asia Minor, by which the Porte might at all times be kept in check, and the encroachments of Russia in this quarter retarded, if not prevented.—*Macdonald Kinneir of the Indian Army*, 1813.

The English want Cyprps, and they will take it as a compensation. They will not do the business of the Turk for nothing.—*D'Israeli's Tancred.*

DARIEN, SUEZ AND CYPRUS.

What noble works of vast design I view
As commerce, in her world-reviving course,
Blest and benignant as the circling sun,
Begirts the globe; parting to yield her way
See Nature's bars, from everlasting fixed,
Obedient to her bounteous touch dissolved.
See the Pacific meet the Atlantic main,
And Darien's divided mound transmit
The interchanging wealth of either Ind,
And hence direct through Suez' bursting bars
See the Idumean join the Ægean wave,
And mutual traffic, arts and knowledge find
A free and shorten'd circle round the globe,
Till Ganges, Indus and Euphrates streams
Their varied treasures with the Nile exchange,
And Alexandria from her rubbish rise
In pristine splendour, wealth and taste to shine
And vindicate her generous founder's plan,
Or the famed Cyprian Isle, as by its site
In Nature's draught designed, become the mart
Of nations, by some liberal power possessed.

—*Britain Preserved. Rev. James Brown, D. D., over Canobie*, 1800.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

(Marlowe.)

Then marched I into Egypt and Arabia,
And here, not far from Alexandria,
Where as the Terrene and the Red Sea meet,
Being distant less than full a hundred leagues,
I meant to cut a channel to them both
That men might quickly sail to India.

—*Tamerlane the Great*, 1590.

(Sir Thomas Browne.)

Nor will the ill-success of some men be made a sufficient determent to others, who know that many learned men affirm that islands were not from the beginning, that many have been made so by art, and that some isthmuses have been cut through by the sea, others by the spade. The Isthmus of Panama would prove more unfecible than that of Egypt, which if it might be compassed, would be of more advantage to these three parts of the world than that of Panama, and nearer by 1,000 leagues to us, the remotest kingdom trading to the East Indies.—*Vulgar Errors*, 1646.

(Volney.)

I have sometimes calculated what might have been done with the expense of the Pyramids of Gizeh, and have found that it would easily have constructed from the Red Sea to Alexandria a canal 150 feet fwide and 30 deep, completely covered with cut stones and parapet, together with a fortified and commercial town consisting of 400 houses furnished with cisterns.—*Ruins of Empires*, 1790.

(Napoleon Bonaparte.)

La chose est grande; ce ne sera pas moi qui, maintenant pourra l'accomplir, mais le gouvernement Turc trouvera peut-être un jour sa gloire dans l'execution de ce projet.—*From his answer to M. Lépere at the head of the Commission which established the feasibility of the Canal*, 1798.

(Goethe.)

And thirdly and lastly I should wish to see England in possession of a canal through the Isthmus of Suez. Would I could live to see these great works. It would be well worth the trouble to last some fifty years more for the very purpose.—*21st February* 1827. *Canal opened December* 1869.

(Sir Walter Scott.)

That is right. Confidential is the word. No person ever made a confident of me who repented of it.

Think what the Pasha might have made of it had he taken my advice and cut through the Isthmus of Suez.—*St Ronan's Well*, 1832.

(Sir Archibald Alison.)

When in the revolution of ages civilisation shall have returned to its ancient cradle, when the desolation of Mahometan rule shall have ceased, and the light of religion illumined the land of its birth, Egypt will become again one of the great centres of human industry; the invention of steam will restore the communication with the East to its original channel, and the nation which shall revive the Canal of Suez and open direct communication between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea will pour into its basin those streams of wealth which in every age constitute the principal source of European opulence.—*History of Europe*, 1835.

(False Prophets.)

Napoleon, by opening the ancient Canal of Suez, hoped thereby to strike a blow at the wealth of England.—*Laporde*, 1836.

The Greeks, the Styrians, the Italians, the Dalmatians will be the people to use the Canal, if any use it.—*De Tocqueville.*

The English want a railroad that would confine the use of Egypt to themselves. The French desire a canal that would admit the hardy cruisers of the Mediterranean into the Red Sea.—*Richard F. Burton.*

The thing is absurd. Money can conquer every difficulty, but commercially speaking I do not believe the project is executable.—*Robert Stephenson.*

After a very short examination Mr. Stephenson satisfied himself that the idea of a canal was impracticable.—*Edinburgh Review, January* 1856.

The subject of Egypt was again resumed. He said that a powerful colony being established there, it would have been impossible for us to have preserved our Empire in India.—*N. Bonaparte to Hudson Lowe*, 1816.

THE ENGLISH IN EGYPT.

And we shall die, and Islam shall wither away, and the Englishman, straining far over to hold his beloved India, shall plant a firm foot on the banks of the Nile and sit in the seats of the faithful.

And still that sleepless rock the Sphynx will be watching and watching the works of the new busy race with those same sad earnest eyes and the same tranquil mein everlasting.

You dare not mock at the Spyhux.—*Kinglake Eothen*, 1836.

RUSSIANS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

By the vulgar of every rank it was asserted and believed that an equestrian statue in the square of Taurus was secretly inscribed with a prophecy how the Russians in the last days should become masters of Constantinople. . . .

Perhaps the present generation may yet behold the accomplishment of the prediction—of a rare prediction of which the style is unambiguous and the date unquestionable.—*Gibbon's Decline and Fall, Cap.* 55, 1788.

THE DOWNFALL OF THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

Add to this that there is a popular prophecy current in both countries that Turkey is one day to fall under the Russian sceptre. A prophecy, from whatever authority it is derived, as it will naturally encourage the Russians and dispirit the Turks in exact proportion to the degree of credit it has obtained on both sides, has a direct tendency to effect its own accomplishment. In the meantime if I wish them conquered, it is only because it will be a blessing to them to be governed by any other hand than their own. For under Heaven has there never been a throne so execrably tyrannised as theirs. The heads of the innocent that have been cut off to gratify the humour or caprice of their tyrants, could they be all collected and discharged against the walls of their city, would not leave one stone upon another.—*William Cowper, Poet. Letter to Lady Hesketh, dated 29th September*, 1787.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the following cases were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury:—

FORGERY IN THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Bartholomew De Silva, a clerk in the Bank of Bombay, pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery with intent to cheat, in having on the 13th September, 22nd October, and 20th November last, respectively, forged certain documents purporting to be authorities for the delivery of money, namely, debit slips for Rs. 50 each, and in having fraudulently used these documents as genuine. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, on behalf of the Bank of Bombay, conducted the prosecution; while Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Jardine, on the case being called on, asked to be allowed to say a few words on behalf of the prisoner. In the absence of Dr. G. De Cunha, whom he wished to inform the court as to the prisoner's state of health, the learned counsel had to plead for a mitigation of sentence. Prisoner had pleaded guilty to a most serious offence of breach of duty; but he was now 56 years of age, during which he had been first in the employ of Government in the Accountant-General's Department for eight years, and then in the Bank of Bombay, which fact was sufficient to prove that he had borne a good character for years. He had now by an act of imbecility thrown that character away. Besides the punishment to be inflicted by the Court, prisoner would suffer further the loss of the pension to which he would ultimately have been entitled for the excellent services rendered by him in both departments. Then, again, from the day the matter was discovered, the prisoner had given no trouble, but had admitted his guilt from the commencement. Further, his lordship would take into consideration the smallness of the sums for which the prisoner had sacrificed his good character and future prospects.

Dr. Gerson De Cunha who had meanwhile arrived in Court, said, in examination by Mr. Jardine, that he had been prisoner's medical adviser for twenty years, during which he had never been a healthy man. He had undergone an operation which would lead to imbecility and mental weakness, and imprisonment of any kind would be apt to tell most seriously on his constitution.

Mr. Lang said he would leave the case entirely in his lordship's hands.

The prisoner prayed for pardon and mercy.

His lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoner he had pleaded guilty to three offences of forging an authority for payment of money on the 13th September, 22nd October, and 20th November last, and that for each of these offences he was liable to transportation for life. His health, upon the testimony of Dr. De Cunha, had not been as good as that of other people, but it had evidently been sufficiently good to enable him to perform his duties for so many years. Although it was not possible to pass over such an offence in a large and commercial city like Bombay, yet, having regard to the pleading of his counsel and the testimony of Dr. De Cunha, the sentence on the prisoner was that he suffer rigorous imprisonment for five years.

MAKING A FALSE CHARGE OF OFFENCE.

SAYED ESAF BIN SAYED MAHOMED, an Arab, was charged with making a false charge of an offence with intent to injure; giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding; forgery; and issuing a forged and fabricated document. On the 31st January last, the prisoner falsely charged one Mahadi bin Mahomed Khalif with criminal breach of trust in respect of certain pieces of velvet and broad cloth, valued at Rs. 500, which were alleged to have been sold to one Chugonlal Mulchund, and the money misappropriated. Prisoner gave false evidence against Khalif and produced in Court a document purporting to be a receipt for Rs. 500, which he knew to be fabricated. The present case had been traversed from the last two Sessions to this. Mr. Chitty, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, defended the prisoner.

Mr. Chitty stated to the jury the following to be the chief facts of the case:—It was a case of some importance and intricacy, and though there would not be many witnesses called, the details which were somewhat complicated, would require the close attention of the jury. The prisoner was indicted on four different charges, namely, making a false charge, giving false evidence, using a fabricated document, and forgery; the last two charges relating to one and the same document. The offences were committed about a year ago. About the 4th December, 1888, the prisoner appeared to have some business transactions with Dhunjee Jetha, a Khoja, to whom he had to pay Rs. 4,200 for certain pieces of velvet and broad cloth. As prisoner had not the money by him, he asked one Abdool Aziz for a loan. The latter lent him Rs. 1,500 on the security of Mahadi bin Mahomed Khalif and Mahomed Hoosein Jessi, for which prisoner passed a receipt. Out of the loan prisoner agreed to pay Rs. 1,200 to the Khoja on two hoondies for Rs. 600 each. As the hoondies were made payable at forty-five days' sight, the Khoja naturally pressed for payment after a while, and eventually filed a suit against the prisoner. Upon this, the two securities went to the house and made a representation to Abdool Aziz, who had meanwhile also pressed prisoner for payment and threatened to sell the goods on the prisoner's account and at his risk. The two securities obtained Rs. 1,000 on the security of some pearls which they pledged with Chuganlal. Abdul Aziz refused to receive Rs. 1,000, and demanded the whole amount he had lent. The velvet and broad cloth were then pledged with Chuganlal for a further loan of Rs. 500; and Abdool Aziz was eventually paid off. On the security, Mahomed Hoosein, pressing prisoner for payment, and Mahadi Khalif, the other security, filing a suit against him for the recovery of Rs. 600 due on one of the hoondies, the prisoner, on 13th January last, obtained a summons in the Police Court against Mahadi Khalif for criminal breach of trust in respect of the velvet and broad cloth. At the hearing of the case, prisoner swore that he had paid the Rs. 1,500 to Mahomed Hoosein Jessi, who had passed a receipt to him. On the 18th February, prisoner produced before Mr. Hamilton, Presidency Magistrate, a document which he stated was the receipt. Mahomed Hoosein Jessi denied that the document was passed by him, or that the signature thereon, was his. On the whole of the evidence, Mr. Hamilton committed the accused to the Sessions on the charges abovementioned.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution, but was not finished at the adjournment until this morning.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited Farringdon-Road, London, England

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments have been made:—29th Punjab Infantry: Colonel A J F Reid, Second-in-command, to be Commandant, vice Beddy, vacated. 30th Punjab Infantry: Lieutenant Beynon, Royal Sussex Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 45th Sikhs: Lieutenant F Stewart, Highland Light Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 3rd Sikhs: Lieutenant F H Taylor to be permanent Wing Officer of the regiment.

CAPTAIN BARRY, Royal Irish Fusiliers, has been appointed Station Staff Officer at Naini Tal.

THE undermentioned officers are granted leave:—Captain C H Hayes, 1st Bengal Cavalry, to Europe, for one year. Captain Cazalet, 38th Bengal Infantry, to England, for one year, on medical certificate.

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

A REUTER'S telegram from Baltimore says:—The Catholic Congress, before separating yesterday (Tuesday) adopted a platform rejoicing at the country's progress, and expressing pride at the participation of the Catholics therein. It repudiates the idea that devotion to the Church is inconsistent with the spirit of true Americanism, and recognises the fact that, next to religion, education is the chief factor in forming individual character. As, however, the State does not provide for religious teaching, the Catholics must continue to support their own educational institutions for the benefit of the Christian education of children throughout the United States. Mormonism and divorces *á vinculo matrimonii* are denounced, and regret is expressed at the contests between capital and labour. Nihilism, Socialism, and Communism, are condemned equally with the greed of capital. The platform further disapproves the employment of the very young in factories as tending to retard the physical development of the wage-earners of the future, and protests against the change of policy in educating the Indians which will deprive them of Christian teaching. Catholics continue to look with concern to the moral and physical culture of the negro. The platform asserts the right of conscience of Catholics in all institutions under public control, condemns intemperance and the sale of liquor on Sundays, and advocates the extension of Catholic journalism. In conclusion, the platform demands the absolute freedom of the Holy See as equally indispensable to the peace of the Church and the welfare of mankind, and assures the Pope of the unstinted and loyal sympathy of all his spiritual children in vindicating that perfect liberty which he justly claims as his sacred and inalienable right. The Congress passed a resolution to hold an International Convention in 1892, in the locality fixed upon for the proposed World's Fair, and afterwards adjourned *sine die*. The Baltimore *Sun* announces that the most Radical resolution adopted at the Congress related to secret societies, it appearing that the opposition of the Church to all such associations will be withdrawn except in regard to the Freemasons.

MADRAS.

SNIPE-SHOOTING AT CHINGLEPUT.—In our issue of the 21st ultimo, says the *Madras Mail*, we gave an account of Prince Albert Victor's snipe-shooting the previous day at Chingleput, under the pioneership of the Hon'ble Mr. Price. So pleased was the Prince with that day's sport that we understand it is definitely arranged to give him another day's snipe-shooting at Chingleput on his return to Madras. The village of Vichoor and its vicinity will not, however, form on this occasion the shooting-ground, owing to its present unhealthiness. Experts have been sent out to select other sites around Chingleput, and to keep them free from being poached upon by shikaris prior to the Prince's visit. Lord Claude Hamilton, accompanied by Viscount Marsham and the Hon. M. J. F. Price, had a day's snipe-shooting at Chingleput on Saturday last.

THE MYSORE REEFS CO.—Captain M. Scantlebury states in his report, dated Oct. 8th, that the winze below the 250 feet level Harvey Shaft has been sunk by hand labour 3 feet 6 inches; now 44 feet 3 inches below the level. "We have still a good lode worth for the whole width of winze, with good rock standing in the hanging and foot, according to my washing of several samples, from 1 oz. to 1½ oz. of gold a ton. I hope to hole to the 320 feet level in a fortnight. Winze below the 105 feet level. This was commenced on the 1st instant; 5 feet 6 inches have been sunk. This winze will be sunk perpendicularly until we reach the lode where it was productive in the shaft; then we shall follow its course until it communicates with the rise above the 250 feet level.

THE REVOLT IN CRETE.

IN a bulky Blue-book containing correspondence respecting the affairs of Crete issued recently from the Foreign Office are found the majority of the despatches passed by cable between Lord Salisbury, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, and the British Consul in Crete. The Greek Government on the 5th August sent a telegraphic Circular to its agents abroad complaining of the partial manner in which the Turkish authorities were dealing with the troubles, and declaring that it was impossible for Greece to look with complacency upon the prospect of having to feed and lodge perhaps fifty or sixty thousand destitute Cretan refugees. An urgent appeal was therefore made to the Great Powers to send at once sufficient ships and forces to Crete to restore order and insure the safety of lives and property. Failing such action it would be impossible for the Greek Government to forego taking energetic measures themselves, and the Circular added that the entire Greek fleet was then being put in readiness to proceed to Crete with sufficient troops on board to be landed for the above-mentioned purposes. Count Kalnoky, on receiving the Circular, expressed the opinion that the Greek proposal was an impracticable one, but he was ready to adopt any course which the Powers most directly interested might desire. He was somewhat uneasy at the tone of M. Tricoupis's communication, and feared that any untoward event in Crete might provoke a war which it was the general interest of Europe to prevent. Austria-Hungary, however, the Count remarked, was only interested in Crete in a secondary degree. Lord Salisbury stated that Her Majesty's Government would, in conjunction with their allies, gave it their careful consideration; that they were fully sensible of the serious character of the events that were taking place in Crete, but that he felt bound to warn Greece that Her Majesty's Government were unable to admit that those events furnished any valid ground for material intervention on the part of Greece. Signor Crispi, on hearing of the Greek Circular, wired to Berlin, Vienna, and London, so that entire harmony might exist in any action to be taken by the European Powers in Eastern affairs. He could not for his own part see any reason for warlike preparations on the part of Greece, and he considered her attitude very injudicious. The German Government counselled the Porte, through the Turkish Ambassador at Berlin, to restore order immediately by means of Turkish forces alone, and said they could give no countenance to the pretensions of Greece. M. De Giers strongly remonstrated with the Greek Government, and urged that the action they threatened to take could not be accepted by any of the Powers. He also telegraphed to the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople that, while fully recognising the rights of Turkey, Russia insisted upon her fulfilling the duties corresponding to those rights by at once restoring order, but doing so with due regard to humanity and with equal justice to all inhabitants alike. M. Spuller informed the Greek Minister in Paris that he was greatly surprised at receiving the Circular, as it was not consistent with M. Tricoupis's previous language, and not justified by the fiscal causes of the Cretan insurrection, which had no natural character. On August 12 Lord Salisbury expressed to the Turkish Ambassador his hope that the Porte would lose no time in redressing any genuine grievance of which the Cretans might have a right to complain, and that any necessary measures might be taken with promptitude. His Lordship was pressed by the Ambassador to say whether Her Majesty's Government would forcibly prevent any intervention by Greece, but the Premier declined to give any such pledge. During a conversation with Sir R. Morier, M. DeGiers informally suggested that the consular body in Crete should act together; but on August 16 Consul Billiotti telegraphed to Lord Salisbury deprecating such action, and stating that the sufferings and wants of Mussulmans were no less great than those of the Christians. On August 25 the Consul reported signs of improvement, and that the general situation was satisfactory. It is noteworthy that in the despatch of August 7 Lord Salisbury speaks of the allies of Her Majesty's Government.

Two students of Wurzburg University have been sentenced to four weeks' detention in a fortress for duelling with swords.

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A STORY OF WAR.

ADMIRAL PORTER of the U. S. Navy relates in the *New York World* an interesting story of the civil war.

During the way he says, I was witness to some beautiful instances of patriotism, both in officers and men, and one young officer so impressed me that I wrote a sketch of his life, which, although short, was a glorious one. The early teaching of his mother had such an influence that when the South seceded, he refused to desert the flag, and gave up home and friends to stand by the banner he was taught to venerate. This was Lieut. Edward Lea, executive officer of the United States steamer Harriet Lane, on board of which vessel I first saw him. The following brief narrative tells the story of his life in the navy.

In the early part of the civil war the Government was much embarrassed for want of vessels, and among other officers I had to wait till one could be prepared. Not to lose time. I proposed to take passage for Key West, where I was to assume command of the mortar flotilla. The Harriet Lane, under the command of Lieut J. M. Wainwright, was lying at the Washington Navy-Yard, ready for sea. Taking a travelling bag and a small trunk in the carriage, I made my way to the Navy-Yard, with my orders.

The Harriet Lane was a steam revenue cutter, converted by the Navy Department into a vessel of war. Her cabin contained but one small state-room, which the Captain naturally wanted for himself. It never occurred to him to offer it to me, though I was his commanding officer, but had he made the offer I certainly should have declined it. Lieut. Wainwright received me at the gangway with a smiling face, and my trunk was passed on board. Although he was to have a passenger, Wainwright seemed surprised at the trunk. He, perhaps, thought a hand-bag would be all I should require. Looking doubtfully at the baggage, he said, "I don't see how we shall be able to stow that in the cabin, but I must contrive some way."

"Put it in the fore-top and get underway at once." I said.

Wainwright looked astonished. "I am not ready for sea," he replied, "the coal is not all on board."

"As to that," I answered, "I never saw a naval vessel that was ready for sea; nevertheless, we will get underway and procure coal at Norfolk or Port Royal."

"But I have not laid in the cabin stores."

"All right," I said, "the ship's stores are good enough for me."

"Two of the officers and the cabin steward are away."

"We'll leave them, then," I said.

"But," continued Wainwright, "our chronometer has not come on board."

"Of course," I said. "chronometers are always slow. We will go without one, trusting to the three is—lead, log and lookout."

Wainwright was in despair, and evidently thought the navy was going to the bad sure enough, but he gave the order to the first lieutenant to light the fires.

"The fires are already lighted, sir," said Lieut. Lea, "and steam, will be up in twenty minutes." I took an immediate fancy to the young man, for I liked his promptness.

By daylight next morning we arrived at Cockpit Point, and found there five small steam "vessels of war," each mounting several rifled guns, and forming part of the Potomac River flotilla of fourteen vessels under Lieut. R. H. Wyman. It had formerly been under Commander James H. Ward, who never permitted a Confederate battery to be erected on the Potomac. But now the Confederates had "blocked our game," and we were informed that we must wait eight days so as to have a dark night for passing what was supposed to be a powerful battery on the Point.

Just then a thick snowstorm came on, and one could hardly see a ship's length. "We will pass the batteries now," I said. "This is better than a dark night." Directing the commanding officer of the flotilla to follow us and enfilade the bateries in case they opened upon us, we proceeded.

It was about 7 a.m. when we got abreast of Cockpit Point, the snowstorm ceased and the weather became clear. I stood on the wheel-house with Capt. Wainwright and Lieut. Lea. A puff of smoke came from the bushes.

"Why, they have dared to fire on the flag!" exclaimed the young Southerner.

Just then a rifled shell struck the rim of the port wheel, cutting it in two, and the fragments were knocking the wheelhouse to pieces.

"That was a slap in the face," said the lieutenant "can't we return the fire, sir?"

"No my young friend," I replied, "never fire at a battery when you are running it, for you only throw away your shot. You will have firing enough before the war is over."

Presently a shell passed through the smokestack and exploded just beyond.

"They have hit us again!" exclaimed Lea.

"The dastardly villains!—to fire on the flag!"

Three shells followed in quick succession, cutting away a stack stay, chipping off a piece of rail, and knocking out a hammock.

"There, Mr. Lea," I said, "they will trouble us no more, as we have passed their line of fire. It is useless to fire at guns scattered among bushes and behind sand hills, not knowing their distance. From what I can learn, out of the many vessels that have run past Cockpit Point, that battery has never yet succeeded in sinking one."

"Excuse me, sir, for my warmth," said the young officer. "I am a Southern man, and my family have disowned me because I would not join what they call the Confederate cause. My father says if he should ever meet me in battle, he would shoot me like a dog. How can I help hating a cause that has taken all the love of my family from me?"

"Yet you do not regret your action in sticking to your flag?" I inquired.

"No, indeed," he answered; "I would die before I would desert it, and do not desire the love of my family if I can only possess it by turning traitor to my country."

"I admire your sentiments, sir; don't let them depart from you"

Four miles below the battery we stopped to mend our wheel as best we could.

I took particular notice of Lea on our way to Key West, being much attracted by his patriotic sentiments and manly bearing. I knew many Southern officers who had failed to stand by their flag for want of moral courage, and from this man's story I could see how much he had had to contend with in the step he had taken. He had never before seen a shot fired in anger, and could not restrain his indignation at the idea of Southern men severing their allegiance, and even firing upon the flag under which they were born.

"I can understand," said he, "how men can be excited to violence by demagogues, but I cannot conceive how American citizens, in cold blood, can fire at a vessel belonging to the navy that has conferred so much honor on the North and South. I think the river flotilla could have enfiladed Cockpit Point while we were passing, and might have diverted the enemy's aim and saved our wheel."

Lieut. Lea served with me during the time I commanded the mortar flotilla, and his friends may well be proud of him for his chivalric courage and loyalty to his flag. When taking leave of the officers of the flotilla at the mouth of the Mississippi, I bade good-bye to Lea, who was still executive officer of the Harriet Lane.

"I shall never see you again," he said, "for I feel that I have but a short time to stay here. I am not sorry to go, for it is dreadful to live with the hatred of those whom you love, and who once loved you. I hope to die in defence of the flag, and I want my friends to know that I did my duty faithfully to my country. In case of my death, sir, will you see this done for me?"

I promised that I would do what he wished, but told him it was foolish to indulge in such morbid feelings; that when the war was over his family would welcome him home again, and would be proud of his record.

"No, no, sir," he replied. "You do not know my people. I do not wish to live to hear my parents curse me for doing what they taught me from childhood—'Be true to the Government and the flag!'"

I never saw him again, for he was killed soon after on the deck of his vessel, defending the flag to the last. Galveston had been captured, and Flag-Officer Farragut sent there a small detachment of vessels, among them the Harriet Lane, under Commander Renshaw. The harbor of Galveston is a peculiar one with several channels leading to it from the bar, and a number of large mud flats where the water is shallow. Renshaw's vessels lay in the various channels, not in supporting distance to each other, and Magruder, the Confederate General, determined to attempt their capture. He fitted out three or four river steamers, protected by cotton bales and filled with riflemen. The Harriet Lane was nearest the town, and the sudden attack found her not properly prepared for resistance. One of the Confederate steamers jammed under her guards and could not get away, nor could those on board the Harriet Lane bring a gun to bear on the enemy.

ON the morning of May 20 1866, Garibaldi breakfasted on bread and cheese in the house of Michele Baccoll. As a memento of the occasion this gentleman preserved the crumbs that Garibaldi left. He has now presented them in a sealed bottle to the National Museum of Brescia.

THE DURATION OF OUR COAL SUPPLY.

MR. HENRY HALL, H.M. Inspector of mines, in an address recently delivered by him on "The Duration of our Coal-Supply," said it was now twenty years since the Royal Commission reported on the probable duration of the coal-supply of the British Islands, and he thought it would be interesting to see how far the estimate then made had been verified. The Commission was thought desirable at that time to allay or justify some excitement arising out of opinions expressed by Professor Jevons to the effect that our coal-supply was being rapidly exhausted. The Professor, he believed, made out that we should be reduced to sore straits for coal at the end of a hundred years. Of those elected to serve on the Commission (of which the Duke of Argyll was chairman), a past president of the Society, Mr. Dickinson, was one. The inquiry naturally divided itself into several branches, but the two great questions to be solved were—1st, the quantity of coal available in these islands—that is coal which might fairly be considered to be within the reach of mining appliances; secondly, the rate and progress of consumption, this latter being much the most intricate and difficult of solution. The resources of the known coal-fields were fixed by the report at 90,207 millions of tons, at depths not exceeding 4,000 feet, and exclusive of the coal overlaid by the Permian, New Red Sandstone, &c. Of this quantity Lancashire and Cheshire were said to contain 5,546 millions of tons, and North Wales and Anglesey 2,010 millions—allowance, it was assumed, having been made for probable loss in working. The Commissioners estimated the coal at less depths than 4,000 feet, underlying the Permian formation at 56,273 million tons. This would make an aggregate total of 146,480 millions; and these latter were the figures they relied upon in calculating the actual coal-supply of the United Kingdom. At the same time they pointed to the possibility of working at much greater depths—even to 6,000 feet, at which depth the natural temperature would be over 150° Fahr,—and the coal between 4,000 and 6,000 feet was estimated at 29,000 millions of tons. In fixing the depth of available coal at 4,000 feet—giving a natural temperature of 114° Fahr.—there seemed to have been much speculation as to the possibility of cooling a mine at that depth, by ventilation, sufficiently to admit of work being successfully carried on. The Commissioners decided the point in the affirmative. Then, assuming that the consumption of coal would be rather over 4½ tons per head of the population per annum (exclusive of coal exported), it was shown that 146,736 millions of tons—that was the quantity they estimated as available—would be entirely exhausted in 360 years. A second method of calculating was by simply adding a constant quantity—namely, three million tons (which was co-equal with the average annual increase of production during the previous 14 years)—to each following year's production. The Commissioners stated that at the end of 100 years from 1871 the annual consumption would be 415 million tons; and from these data the coal would be exhausted in 276 years. A third calculation was made on the assumption that the then population and consumption would remain constant, simply oscillating, without advancing, and in that case the coal would last over 1,200 years. This view, however, was not considered of importance, and it had been amply disproved. Other contingencies, as the Commissioners pointed out, must be reckoned with; the most important of these was the difficulty of working, as the coalfields drew near to a close—this, it was said, would prolong their life by diminishing production. He now proposed to show to what extent the Commissioners' conclusions had been verified up to the present time. He attached most importance to the second system of calculation, from which the duration was fixed at 276 years. On the basis stated, the production of 1888 worked out to 164 millions of tons, and the actual statistics for 1888 showed it to be 170 millions. He thought the Commissioners were to be congratulated on this extraordinarily close estimate, made nearly twenty years ago—the difference being a little over 3 per cent. The lapse of time and events had in this way certainly presented very strong evidence in favour of this latter method of calculation. He found that, if the average increase of the last ten years only were taken—that was, from 1878 to 1888,—instead of the 14 years previous to 1869, the amount to be added would be about four million tons per annum. On this basis the contents of the coalfields—namely, 146,736 millions of tons—would be exhausted in 230 years from 1888. Thus both systems seemed to considerably overestimate the duration of the coal supply. He had pointed out that the Commissioners based their report on the assumption that seams of coal could be practically worked to depths of 4,000 feet, where the natural temperature would be 116° Fahr. This temperature, calculated upon one degree for every 60 feet, he had found by experiment to be under the mark, and required the addition of one degree for every 100 years of depth; so that at 4,000 feet the temperature would actually be nearly 130° Fahr. The following temperatures had been taken:—

Name of mine.	Theoretical temperature due to depth. Degrees.	Actual temp. Degrees.	Depth in yards.
Ashton Moss (4 ft. seam)	100	90	1033
Astley Deep Pit	95	88	951
Rosebridge (Arley seam)	90	93½	906
Abram	87	94	758
Alexandra	87	86	755
Douglas Bank (Arley seam)	86	91	740

The natural temperature could be considerably reduced by ventilation. The Commissioners fixed the amount of this reduction at seven degrees, where the air had to travel round a long wall face, but from experiments made when large volumes of air were passing the natural temperature at the face was sometimes reduced as much as 15 degrees. This still left them with a temperature of 115 degrees at 4,000 feet depth. Workmen he found, began to complain when the temperature reached 80 degrees; and there was little hope of their doing a fair day's work where it exceeded 90 deg. Personally, he found it distressingly hot in workings of 80 deg. From this he thought we might conclude that, with our present knowledge and appliances (which, however, were not to be considered finite), where temperature due to depth reached 100 deg. coal could not be worked except at great expense, if at all. As to the probability of the large amount of 56,273 million tons of coal being won from under the Permian and other formations, Mr. Dickinson wrote to him as follows:—"I am not aware that to any extent since the date of the report any new light has been thrown on this subject. There are, as you say, instances under the lip of the overlying formations where they thicken rapidly; but there are other instances where they thicken slowly; and these instances, so far as I have had opportunities of judging, balance each other on the average, and are like many coal basins, which have a very slight dip on one side, but are steep at the other." His (the President's) own opinion was that the new red sandstone thickened rapidly from its edge. There was the further difficulty arising from water being always met with in large quantities in passing through the new red sandstone. They might, therefore, fairly discard the idea of any large amount of coal being available from this source, and with regard to the probability of coal under the cretaceous rocks of the South of England, it seemed hardly possible to conceive that the commercial enterprise of Englishmen could have failed to discover it long ago if it had been in existence. This being so, he fixed the available coal-supply at 90,207 millions of tons—that was the quantity estimated at less depths than 4,000ft., allowing any additional quantity that might be got from under the red rock to stand as a set-off against that which might be found impracticable on approaching 4,000ft.; and on this data, if we add three million tons to each future year's production—this being the average increase since 1854 up to 1888—we get a life of 192 years. But the increase over the ten years previous to 1889 was four millions of tons; and assuming that the future increase would be equal to this, we get a duration of 170 years only from the present time. In Lancashire and Cheshire the available coal at less depths than 4,000 feet was estimated by the Commissioners at 5,546 millions of tons, after the necessary deductions for loss, in working. In 1878 the production in these two counties reached 22 million tons, and assuming the quantity to remain constant, the end would come in 234 years from 1888; but there has been an average increase during the last ten years of a quarter of a million tons, and if this be used as a constant number, and added to each future year's production, we only get a duration of 137 years from 1879.—The President concluded by mentioning some of the interesting geological problems involved in this inquiry; and he expressed a hope that in some of the papers to be read during the session the Society might be favoured by some reference being made to them.—A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the President for his address.

THE Norwegians, it seems are the longest-lived people under the sun. So we learn from elaborate tables of life and death among the Norwegian people, just published by the Norwegian Official Statistical Bureau. The average duration of life in Norway is 48·33 for the men, 51·30 for the women, and 49·79 for both sexes.

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OUR POOR LANGUAGE.

To a limited extent there is no shame in borrowed plumage, says a writer to the *Globe*. Rich and splendid as our language is, there are certain gaps in it which can only be filled by foreign phrases and words; but the craze has grown to such proportions that the originally plausible act of borrowing for the sake of convenience has developed into downright robbery for the sake of effect. Robbery it is literally, for there is no reciprocity, no payment of conscience-money on our part. We may look through half-a-dozen foreign newspapers and books, and not find half-a-dozen italicised quasi-English words, except, perhaps, "fashionable," "higlif," "schocking," "five o'clock," and such sporting terms as must necessarily be borrowed by nations with whom love of sport is a plant of recent growth from a nation never famous as its centre. But with us it would seem to be regarded that the use of a foreign phrase or word at every possible opportunity is a stamp of superior education and refinement; and, sad to say, there is a large section of the reading public, which regards the writers who carry out this practice with as much veneration as the rustic regards the utterer of long words.

We can tolerate such phrases, as *au courant, que voules vous? chic, brockure, a propos, raison d'etre, verve, comme il faut*, when not too plentifully flung about, upon the ground that we actually have no phrases or words which exactly correspond to these, and that if we wish to convey their meaning in our own tongue, we must, think, and finally use a round-about expression or make use of many words. We are also content to have our dishes called by French names out of deference to the acknowledged sovereignty of our neighbours over the realm of the kitchen, although a provincial hotel bill of fare, and the efforts of a provincial hotel waiter to translate it, are often ludicrous in the extreme. But what can we say in defence of what may be called the Gossipping correspondent's English? Why should an assembly of friends be invariably *reunion*? Why is it always a funeral *cortege*? Why is the good old English word "coffin"—surname of one of the very oldest of English families—being displaced by the tawdry sounding American "casket"? Why is an eligible young man described by the French word which in English is of a particularly offensive character, the word *parti*? Are there no English words for *retrousse dejeuner, chausse, gante eclat, elite, tournure*? What advantage is there in *facon de parler* over "way of speaking"? Still, worse, wherein is the benefit of taking French sense and turning it into English nonsense, such as in the hideous jargon "it goes without saying," or a "coign of vantage?" Worst of all, how dare we take French words, string them together, and use them as genuine French articles? What Frenchman could help laughing if he heard an Englishman talk of a *the dansant*, or of such an event being "on the carpet"? What is the meaning of the constantly written *coute qui coute*? Why put P. P. C. on our cards in the place of T. T. L.—"to take leave"? Why should the ponderous and ungainly R. S. V. P. stand in the place of the brief and euphonious P. A.—"please answer"? There is but one answer to these many queries. Just as it pleases a certain section of American youth to be considered "so English you know," so is it flattering to the self-esteem of more than a mere section of the great British public to display an acquaintance, rudimentary or faulty it may be, but an acquaintance, with French. And yet what is the percentage of average English men and women who can put together a dozen French words grammatically and comprehensibly?

But the absurdity of modern fashion by no means culminates in a mere preference of French words for English. We must even distrust our poor old language itself. When we read of so and so's "lucubrations" we are supposed to understand thereby so and so's poetry, or novels, or essays, or what not. But "lucubration" means "nocturnal study," "composition by lamp-light," although our friend the reviewer or critic by no means wants us to interpret his word thus. Not he! "Lucubration" sounds well, so it is dragged in regardless of its absurdity. Again, what are social "functions?" Society has its duties: ambassadors, monkeys, machines, and muscles perform their functions. But when the back-stair chronicler speaks of "social functions," he means dances, dinners weddings, fetes and so forth. Again, why [illegible] the same gentleman degraded the dress of woman into "f[illegible]" "Many pretty frocks were noticeable at Lady Thingummy's Ball." With quite as much sense might he say that "Lord Tomnoddy was attired in a tweed waistcoat," for a frock is no more a lady's dress than is a waistcoat a man's suit. To deal with the horrible mauling inflicted on the language of Milton, Burke, and Macaulay across the Atlantic, would imply the edition of a goodly volume. When a nation expands with such rapidity that the language it inherits becomes too small for convenient usage, it has a perfect right to make additions to that language, but when it presumes to sit in judgment upon the spelling of old words, protest is justifiable. The great American reason for certain of their spellings is that they are merely reverting to ancient usages. This is absolutely untrue. "Theatre," "honour," "offence," and such words appearso spelt in books hundreds of years old. Moreover, why go our tongue, and although we write boulder we write "bowl"!

In short it may be said that fashion rules language, as it rules most affairs. There are scores of words now considered as slang which were current coin with the greatest and gravest of our writers:—instances, "brick," "pal," "twig," "swop," and "chouse." There are scores of others once not only in ordinary colloquial use, but grammatically correct, which we regard as the property of the illiterate and vulgar, or even as provincialisms steadily to be avoided. "Axe"—to ask: "affeared," "lam"—to strike, "lief" meaning "rather," are instances of these. There are many others of which the meaning has become in the course of time completely reversed. "Harlot," for instance, once meant any young person: "imp" was a title of dignity and honour; "brat" was never used in a contemptuous sense; "inn," once meant any house or lodging, as exemplified in our Inns of Court. Shrewdness is now considered a complimentary attribute, but when we look at the meaning of the word "shrew" when applied to a woman we see that its meaning, has completely altered. "Smug" once meant "adorned;" "silly" meant "happy" or "blessed;" a "prude" was a stately, dignified person; a "belfry" had nothing whatever to do with bells. It is a pity that such changes should be wrought, but it is better to alter our language ourselves, to discard, to adopt, to invent, to change meanings, to elevate, and to degrade, than to stoop to borrow phrases and words from abroad simply because they are foreign.

EXTRAORDINARY ELOPEMENT.

THE elopement of a London publican with a Leamington second-hand clothes dealer has furnished material for a great deal of speculative gossip. It appears that the lady, although mainly devoting her attention to the purchase and sale of second-hand clothes, is somewhat of a dog-fancier, and a few days ago tripped up to London to visit the Crystal Palace Dog Show. Either at this exhibition or in the course of her rambles about town she made the acquaintance of the publican, an elderly man with a wife and family. The lady herself is also married, but the obligation was by no means embarrassing, as the sequel discloses. The publican's endearments and the lady's charms resulted in an elopement being arranged. The publican was missed, and his family raised a hue and cry. Off went his son to Brighton, Eastbourne, and other south coast resorts in search of his father; but inquiries proved unsuccessful, and he returned to London. With a boldness scarcely conceivable under the circumstances the "runaways," if such they may be called, went straight to the second-hand clothes establishment, where the lady introduced her companion to her husband and to some of the neighbours as her father, who, she siad, was on a visit from London. The ruse appears to have succeeded very well until the publican's cash ran short. Having a banking account at the London County Bank, he cashed a cheque for £50 at Leamington through a Birmingham bank. This let the cat out of the bag. The family having communicated with the police, detectives were employed, and the Chief Constable of Leamington invited the publican's son and nephew to run up from London and see him at once. They did so, went to the station, and waited events. They saw the lady's little girl, aged about twelve, enter the Birmingham train, and all three followed her into the carriage. At Snow Hill the couple were waiting for the child, but evidently did not expect the son and nephew. The former, with an expression which signified that he knew all about it, tapped his parent upon the shoulder, and said—"Come along, old boy." But the publican did not like being taken home, and showed a decided preference for remaining with the lady. He wrote another cheque for £50 to meet immediate necessities at the public-house and the fruit shop, and invited the son and nephew to the theatre. After remonstrance the son and nephew consented, and the curious party went off together. This upset the plans, but it did not limit the ingenuity of the guilty pair. In the course of the performance the old man and his acquaintance managed to elude their pursuers, and if current gossip is to be relied upon, they are still seeing the sights of Birmingham.

SPORTING NOTES.

It is useless to disguise the fact that the coming visit of another Australian cricket team next season is not being contemplated by the general body of county cricketers with feelings of unmixed satisfaction. There are of course two ways of looking at the coming gate-money hunting incursion, and while some lovers of the national game are of opinion that these visits of the Australians excite keen rivalry in cricket between the mother country and her foster son, thereby fostering greater interest in the pastime on the part of the cricket-loving public, others urge that the gates at county matches are likely to suffer in consequence, and it is also contended that the matches themselves suffer in consequence of the best players being required to meet the Australians.

No doubt the novelty of these inter-cricket matches between Australian and English teams has worn off somewhat, and we are all, no doubt, pretty well agreed that, formidable as the Antipodeans are as foemen, a thoroughly representative English eleven can generally more than hold its own with them, despite the few defeats we have sustained in past years. The Cricket Council, however, may be trusted to take care of the interest of the counties without the aid or the interference of a number of illustrious nobodies.

That our two-year-old crop this season is all round a good one has been generally admitted, and its excellence received another confirmatory proof on the 14th ultimo when Dauntless, meeting Theosophist, Pinson, and other older horses at weight for age in the Queen's Plate at Derby, over two miles of ground fairly beat his field by sheer stamina. Dauntless, if not a fashionable-looking colt, is a decided stayer and a credit to his sire Charibert.

A brilliant young billiardist has been unearthed in the North, in George Ryder, who has been engaged at the Carlton Club, Manchester. He won his match with G. Hardy so easily that the critics place him a long way in front of any northern player, with the exception of Alfred Bennett. Ryder is 22 years of age, and did nothing in public before beating Hardy. He plays both the spot and all-round game equally well, and has a pretty style. He is matched to play G. Riley, of the Victoria Billiard Saloon, and it was considered he would have an easy journey. There are many more unlikely things than that the lad will be seen at some of the metropolitan tournaments before long.

In the football match between London, Midland, and the West v. Oxford and Cambridge Universities, the Universities seemed likly to score, but A. L. Brooke (London) picked up, and getting right away, made a most sensational run the whole length of the ground. No one could catch him, and, jumping over a back who attempted to collar him, he secured a try close to the posts, A. E. Stoddart easily placing another goal.

One enterprising sport got to see the box at the new Pelican Club by representing himself to be an Inspector of Police. The story goes that he was allowed to get through a window by means of a ladder, "just to see that the affair was not a real prize fight." After obtaining a footing inside the hall, he could not be got rid of, and saw all the fun.

J. H. Crompton, of the Runcorn F. C., who plays centre three-quarter, is not yet 19 years of age, but he has done some remarkable things in the football field, and he will probably turn out to be one of the finest players England has ever seen. He has scored this season 25 tries and dropped two goals.

As illustrating the reckless hurry to bet on the Manchester Cup, with which some of the punters are possessed, it may be mentioned that one of the animals well supported in the Manchester market was not even in the race when good, honest coin was being invested on his chance. The horse in question is Duneraggan, who was backed at 20 to 1 in Cottonopolis up to three o'clock, and at 33s for about an hour afterwards. As a matter of fact, Sir Robert Jardine's unlucky colt was struck out of all engagements in 1889, and thus we find that the clever people who were investing their capital on his chance really knew nothing whatever about the prospects of the candidate they were trusting.

Mr Goschen does not intend to introduce a tax on cycles. He ridicules the idea of giving offence to half a million of Britons, mostly voters, for the sake of a pitiful addition to the revenue.

Lord Ellesmere struck out all his horses from engagements in handicaps the weights for which have appeared. By the act, Pamela and Ham were removed from the Manchester November Handicap, and Zeeland from the Friary Nursery. His lordship is a sportsman of the right kind, but hard luck has been his lot this season. He is much more fortunate with draught horses than with thoroughbreds, but so complete is his knowledge of pedigree, and so reliable his judgment, that his day of success may only be a little deferred.

Lord Willoughby de Broke, Master of the Warwickshire Hunt, has informed the Southern Farmers' Club that unless wire fences are taken down in the winter, hunting will be stopped. Since the present season began his wife had been nearly killed, his first whip had badly injured his hand, and two horses had been severely torn in consequence of this objectionable system. Lord Chesham, Master of the Bicester Hunt, in a letter addressed to the same club, stated that for himself there will be no more hunting where wire fences were kept up in the winter.

Mr. Milner is not likely to rival Lord George Bentinck in the queer name given to his horses, and has given us nothing yet in the way of nomenclature so brilliant as All-round-my-Hat or Devil-me-care, whilst he is yet far behind Bill Scott's neat bit of nomenclature, Dick'd in the Nob; but he promises well, and during the dull days of winter sportsmen would like to be entertained by explanation of the meaning of cognomens such as A Life's Mistake and Shall We Remember.

By the way, the Stewards of the Jockey Club have now been persuaded that the gallant Major is overworked, and have appointed an assistant handicapper, in order that his labors may be lightened. The new official will commence with the discharge of his duties, whatever these may be, on 1st Jan. next. To people who get through an average day's work in return for their salaries this affair is a right merry jest. The name of the assistant handicapper has not yet transpired, but small difficulty would be experienced about guessing it twice.

As regards the Semitic race, they have now invaded Newmarket, and the heath at race times is as swarming with long noses and Jewy eyes as the Marine-parade or King's-road at Brighton on a Sunday. Hebraic solicitors gallop about the place like mad, and well-known shent-per-shenters abound perchance with an eye for business, but certainly habited in the most neat and spruce of sporting attires.

The eldest son of John Jones, the well-known Epsom trainer, a lad of nine years, followed the Surrey staghounds from the meet at Tattenham Corner to the finishing point, nine miles beyond Dorking, and did not miss a single fence, good hands and plenty of pluck keeping him in the first flight throughout.

So great is the rush with owners to secure winter hay and corn that monster fields of horses turn out to contest even the paltriest of stakes, and the problems presented for solution to the cognescenti are of the most difficult nature that can be conceived. There are the times when backers are left without a feather to fly with and when the layers have even more the best of the trade than they themselves believe.

Mr. John Splan, the great American trotter, trainer and driver, who has brought over some of his record-beaters with Barnum, has been visited by Sir John Astley, who expressed great pleasure at seeing one or two of the horses put through their paces.

Mr. Joseph Osborne, perhaps the greatest living authority on breeding, will contribute a special article on the subject to the forthcoming Christmas number of *Sport*.

Mr. Brydges-Willyams, well known in racing circles, and who recently had such good sport on the Arran, is laid up in Upper Brook-street with an attack of gout.

Lord Falmouth is married to the daughter of Lord Penrhyn, the owner of Noble Chieftain, and he is likely to keep several racehorses in training; so the magpie jacket and red cap will be seen on the turf.

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ONE Light and Stylish self-driving PARK PHAETON with patent Brake, nearly new, fitted for one or pair of ponies or galloways, by Windover, London.

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HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

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REGISTERED.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

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Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*

"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."

"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale than any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.

QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

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HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
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Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
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Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

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AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street oomsbury London.

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IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. He refer to

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.

The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."

The QUININE BITTERS give tone.

QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.

QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.

QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.

QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.

QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.

QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.

QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females. Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.

The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.

QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door;
"It's Doctor Draughts, I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door;"
'T was the Doctor, nothing more.
Oh distinctly I remember it was the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly I had sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore;
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—" Never more!"
"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad at beating that it's very slow entreating,
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore."
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more!
Now, to all within my hearing, who are now there all means fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore,
Merely this, and nothing more.

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We are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation under the names of Quinine Bitters. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Rs. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.

N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

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Any persons who can show *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.

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have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

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LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
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Scrofulous Cachexia,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

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OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
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SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

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The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
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None other allowed in the Hospitals
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No one should be without

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of Iron, cinchona
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Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

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Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs.
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of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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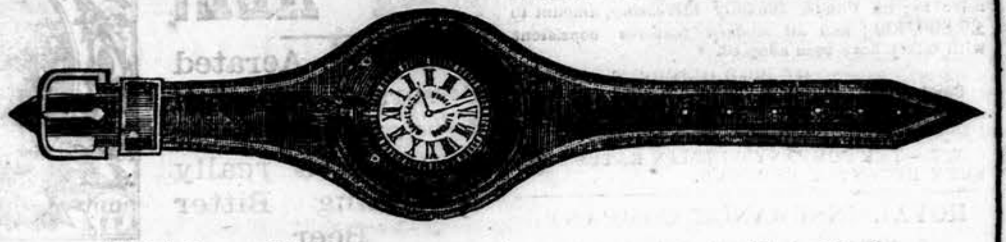

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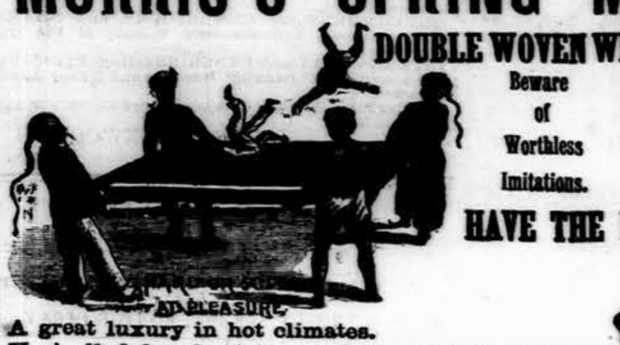

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